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Friday, December 11, 1959
Agrahayana 20, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 11, 1959/Agrahayana 20, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hydrogenated Oils

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*793. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 340 on the 12th August, 1959 and state whether Government have ascertained the effects of hydrogenated oils on the consumers?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement containing information on the work done under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research with regard to the effects of Hydrogenated Oils on the consumers is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11.]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that most of the experiments so far conducted have been of comparatively short duration. May I know whether there is any proposal to make long-term experiments?

Shri Karmarkar: I will think about the matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that researches for finding

out a suitable colour for colouring Vanaspati were continuing. May I know whether any success has been achieved in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. The Indian Council of Scientific Research knows better about that.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It has been mentioned in the statement that it is rather premature to arrive at a definite conclusion. May I just know when it would be possible to arrive at a definite conclusion?

Shri Karmarkar: The mature conclusion definitely is that fresh oils should be preferred to hydrogenated oils if it is possible to do that. It is not that we ban the hydrogenated oil but fresh oil is definitely superior to hydrogenated oil.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know where the experiments have been conducted, on how many persons these experiments have been conducted and by whom were these experiments conducted?

Shri Karmarkar: Some years back one of the experiments was conducted in Izatnagar and later on in Hoffkins Institute. I am thinking of asking the Nutrition Research Institute to conduct the third experiment.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो स्टेटमेंट अभी यहां रखा गया है उसमें अनेक महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सकों की राय नहीं आई है, और क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब जो चिकित्सा के विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनकी यह स्पष्ट राय हो गई है कि आजकल जो दिल की बीमारियां होती हैं उसमें यह जमा हुआ तेल प्रधान कारण है ? साथ ही क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इन रायों के कारण

से अब हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी के यहां भी यह तेल जाना बन्द हो गया है ? ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार यह बात सोच रही है कि इसका जमाया जाना बन्द हो जाए और सोच रही है तो कितने दिन में यह काम हो जाएगा ।

श्री करमरकर : प्रधान मन्त्री के यहां क्या चल रहा है, इसका पता मुझे नहीं है । फिर भी यह बात ठीक है जैसा मैंने पहले इस हाउस में कहा था और विशेषज्ञों से इस बात का पता लगाया गया है कि ओवर-कंजम्पशन इस हाइड्रोजिनेटिड आयल का और ओवर-फैट के कन्जम्पशन से हार्ट केसिस का सम्बन्ध है । ऐसा उन्होंने मान भी लिया है । दूसरे यह बात भी है और इसको भी उन्होंने माना है कि ऐसा नहीं होता है कि अगर हाइड्रोजिनेटिड आयल थोड़ा खाएं तो भी हो जाएगी, ज्यादा खायेंगे तो होगी । आम तौर से.....

Mr. Speaker: A long statement is being made in answer to a question.

Shri Karmarkar: It is rather an important thing.

Mr. Speaker: Every day it is coming up.

श्री करमरकर : मैं कह रहा था कि हाइड्रोजिनेटिड आयल ज्यादा परिमाण में खाने से और फैट्स ज्यादा परिमाण में खाने से कोई चीज हो जाती है, कोई खतरे में पड़ जाते हैं । पर मैंने अपने विशेषज्ञों से यह भी पता लगाया है, और उनसे परीक्षण करवाये हैं और उन्होंने मुझे राय दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में थोड़ी फैट्स ही लोग खाते हैं । फिर मैंने उनसे पूछा कि हाइड्रोजिनेटिड आयल और फ्रेश आयल दोनों मौजूद हैं और इनमें से कौन सा खाना जाए, उन्होंने साफ कह दिया कि फ्रेश आयल अच्छा है ।

Mr. Speaker: I have been noticing this. I have been here as long as the hon. Member has been here in this House. This matter is coming up almost every second day I am not going to allow this. We are not progressing rapidly at all in the matter of questions. The questions answered do not exceed five or ten a day.

Dr. Melkote: In the absence of complete information can this House take it that the feeling of Ministry or the advice of the Health Ministry is that it would be far better to use cow's or buffaloe's ghee instead of the hydrogenated oil?

Shri Karmarkar: If my hon. friend reads the proceedings of this House some months back he will find a far greater amount of information which will be more satisfactory than what I can give in answer to a supplementary question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the statement that hydrogenated oils tend to increase serum cholesterol levels which are associated with atherosclerosis. I would like to know whether specific tests have been carried out in respect of butter and coconut oil which also contain saturated fatty acids?

Shri Karmarkar: Coconut oil is unsatisfactory as compared to the other oils. Regarding butter also, over-eating of butter can result in the same condition as over-eating of hydrogenated oil. It is not safe to eat butter too much or coconut oil too much.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मामूली जो तेल है वह इससे बेहतर है । ऐसी हालत में जबकि यह माना जाता है कि मामूली तेल बेहतर है, तो इसका जमाया जाना क्यों बन्द नहीं किया जाता है जिससे यह भी मामूली तेल हो जाए और लोग इसे खाने लग जाएं ?

श्री करमरकर : जो तेल यहां खाया जा सकता है उससे ज्यादा यहां पैदा होता है । साथ ही तेल को ज्यादा वक्त तक रखा जाए तो वह बिगड़ जाता है । उसकी कमर्शियल वैल्यू भी है । उसकी इंडस्ट्री भी बढ़िया इंडस्ट्री है । ऐसी हालत में आप जैसे लोग फ्रेश तेल खायें तो अच्छा है, यह मिलता भी काफी है ।

Bridge on Rupnarain River

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*784. { Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 336 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether final and fresh contract for constructing a road bridge on the Rupnarain river (National Highway No. 6) has since been given;

(b) if so, when the actual work is to commence; and

(c) whether a jetty for passenger ferry service has been constructed departmentally?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Tenders have been received and the work will be awarded after the tenders have been examined.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. It is being constructed, on contract.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that this scheme of bridging the river and connecting No. 6 highway running between Calcutta and Bombay has been taken up in the First Plan and year after year it could not be proceeded with? May I also know whether it will be completed during the Second Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a fact that this was sanctioned as early as February 1956. Initially the design for the bridge was in pre-stressed concrete but on account of the foreign exchange difficulties, foreign exchange component could not be obtained to get the high-tensile steel required for the bridge. So, an RCC design was taken up and that took time. After that the position has eased a little and we have again reverted to pre-stressed concrete. This foreign exchange difficulty has accounted for the delay.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether suitable power craft has already been procured so that there would be no delay when the jetty is ready for use?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A revised estimate for this also—power ferry—has been asked for. The jetty has to be constructed before the power ferry can be plied or used. It was also found difficult to construct the jetty because of the very heavy floods that came from time to time which knocked away the foundations of the wooden ramps.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to para (a) of the question, the hon. Minister stated 'No'. But in answer to another question on 12th August, 1959 the hon. Minister has stated that the last date for the receipt of fresh tenders was 28th August, 1959. Am I to understand that no fresh tender was received by the Government within the due date?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is not quite clear. I think the date given on the previous occasion was 28th August. In fact more time was given and the last date was changed over to 14th September. Hence there is some difference between these two dates.

Ship Building

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*795. { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made by the Hindustan Shipyard for building of nine ships ordered by the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations;

(b) how many ships have been supplied to the Corporations since the order was placed; and

(c) the total amount realised from the Corporations for supplying these ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Out of the nine vessels ordered, the order for one passenger-cum-cargo vessel has been cancelled. Out of the remaining 8 vessels, keels have been laid for 4 vessels one of which is scheduled to be launched on 31st December, 1959. Keels for the other 4 vessels are expected to be laid during 1960-61.

(b) No ship has so far been delivered.

(c) A sum of Rs. 168 lakhs has so far been realised from the Corporations towards the instalments payable on these vessels.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the ships are going to be built with our own technical know-how or with the assistance of foreign technical know-how?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got one German expert, Mr. Theison, who does help us in certain technical matters; otherwise, all the other engineers, workers and technical staff are Indian.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what will be the dead-weights and knots of these ships that are under construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are 9.500 tonners—I am speaking from memory —and they will have a speed of 16 or 17 knots.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what will be the total tonnage of these eight ships which are being built in the Hindustan Shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: 9.500 X 8 makes 76,000 tons.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know who designed these ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are Lubecker type ships designed in the Lubecker Yard in Germany.

Shri Tangamani: May I know, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question. I am not able to proceed at all. Hon. Members get stuck up in one question, as if that is the only important question.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, in view of the fact.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow.

Shri Tangamani: It arises directly out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Many things may arise. In the House of Commons as many as 100 questions are disposed of. It is rather curious that here when a question comes up every hon. Member wants to put a supplementary question on that. What is to happen to those questions which have been tabled by other hon. Members? They are all elbowed out. Hon. Members catch some other hon. Member's question and goes on putting supplementaries after supplementaries. It is rather curious.

Shri Tangamani: It arises out of the reply.

Mr. Speaker: All right; hon. Member will table a separate question if he wants a separate reply. I would not allow more than two or three supplementaries on each question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you are not going to allow more than two or three supplementaries, let the Ministers make a full and satisfactory answer.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, as far as is possible for them. Let us go to the next question.

Salandi Reservoir Project

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*796. { **Shri Panigrahi:** / **Shri B. C. Mullick:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 1316 on the 10th September, 1959 and state what further progress has been made regarding the final approval of the Salandi Reservoir in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Salandi Irrigation Project has been approved by the Planning Commission.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether, when it has been approved by the Planning Commission itself, it will be executed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: It may not be completed during the Second Five Year Plan because it will take about five years for completion.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the preliminary work would start during the remaining period of the Second Plan?

Shri Hathi: Yes. Preliminary work has already started and they have spent about Rs. 2.25 lakhs on the preliminary works.

C.H.S. Scheme for Civilian Defence Employees

*797. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the civilian employees working in Defence Establishments in Delhi Cantt. and Shakurbasti have been excluded from benefits of C.H.S. Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of such employees; and

(c) the total number of employees covered by this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8,939.

(c) 4,028.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was announced through a circular that this scheme will be implemented from 1st December, 1959. May I know the reason why this scheme has not yet been implemented?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: People who reside in the Cantonment but are working in these defence establishments have been excluded from the purview of the scheme. May I know the reasons for it and the steps taken by Government to include them?

Shri Karmarkar: In the case of those of them that have been excluded the C.H.S. Scheme does not function in those areas. Secondly, inclusion of a large number of these beneficiaries who have been excluded would be possible only if adequate hospitalisation facility is available in the Cantonment—either they build a new hospital or suitable arrangements in Armed Forces Hospital could be made. Both these possibilities have been investigated but not considered practicable.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सिविल डिफेन्स एम्प्लाईज को केवल दिल्ली में ही यह सुविधा दी जा रही है या और स्थानों में भी यह सुविधा देने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : यह विचार किया जा रहा है । जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया अगर कैंटोनमेंट अथारिटीज हास्पिटल्स की फैसिलिटीज देंगी तो हम उनके इन लोगों के बारे में विचार करने को तैयार हैं ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी यह सुविधा दी जायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : यह प्रश्न दिल्ली के बारे में है, मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में नहीं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some hospitals or dispensaries have been started in the Cantonment area to bring the defence employees under this scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, not to cover these people. If hospital faci-

lities are created we shall be happy to reconsider the question.

Import of Tractors for Punjab

*798. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had approached the Central Government for release of foreign exchange for the import of tractors for cultivation in the State for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in several mechanised farms in Punjab there is difficulty found in the replacement of parts of tractors which are not available here now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I have heard the question only in parts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will repeat the question.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in certain mechanised farms in Punjab difficulty is found in the replacement of parts of tractors which are not available because of lack of foreign exchange?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, we are aware of the difficulties of getting spare parts and we are trying to do our best. In fact, foreign exchange was asked for by the Punjab Government to the extent of Rs. 420 only for import of spare parts.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 420? Is it not Rs. 420 lakhs?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir, it is only Rs. 420, and it was given in October, 1959. That is so far as the demand is concerned. Of course, there is some foreign exchange available with the State Government and some parts are available from the trade.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty then? Is it that the difficulty cannot be got over with Rs. 420?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is the only information I have.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may explain.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Rs. 420 was the demand of the Punjab Government or somebody else?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Actually, Sir, it was the demand of the Punjab Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the tractor-manufacture programme which was initiated by our Ordnance Factory last year has materialised; if so, whether and when it is going to meet all our requirements?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid, Sir, the Minister of Industry will have to reply.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Ministry tried to impress the Planning Commission about the need for the establishment of a tractor manufacturing factory in India, which is one of the rudiments of planning in the Indian economy?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture is in favour of manufacture of tractors in India and we have been pressing for that to be done.

Shri Tyagi: What progress has the Planning Commission made with regard to their proposal up till now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It must be the Planning Commission who must state it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is enlarging the scope of the question. The simple question is whether for want of spare parts the Punjab Gov-

ornament has applied to the Central Government for release of foreign exchange. The reply was that an enormous sum of Rs. 420 has been sanctioned!

Shri Tyagi: The question that flows from it is, why has not the Government established a factory for the manufacture of tractors?

Mr. Speaker: That is true. Many questions flow out of this question if one wants to enlarge the scope of it. Let us go to the next question.

Inaccessible Area Committee

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*798. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Inaccessible Area Committee appointed to give suggestions for attaining self-sufficiency in food in hilly areas of India have since completed their work; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the final report of the Committee will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Copies of the brief general report so far submitted by the Committee have already been placed in the Parliament Library. The Committee will submit detailed recommendations separately in respect of each of the areas visited by it and these will be placed in the Parliament Library when available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the committee is expected to complete its report?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We expect that by January, 1960, they would be able to complete the report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if all the inaccessible areas in India are going to be surveyed by this committee or whether the committee is going to select a few inaccessible areas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The areas selected by us as model areas are: Chini and Pangi areas in Himachal Pradesh; Kulu Valley in Punjab; the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, Ratnagiri district of Bombay; the hilly areas of Assam; the territory of NEFA and the territory of Tripura. It was felt that by studying conditions here we could know the facts. If there are any other small hilly areas, the recommendations should be similar to those recommendations about the areas mentioned by me.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री ने अभी बतलाया कि इस समिति ने अपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे दी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : अभी कमेटी ने आखिरी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि जनवरी १९६० तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज देगी और वह रिपोर्ट फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को उनकी राय जानने के लिये भेज दी जायगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब कि वह रिपोर्ट आ जायगी तो कम से कम उस इलाके के संसद् सदस्यों को यह मौका दिया जायगा कि वे पेश्तर इसके कि गवर्नमेंट कोई निर्णय करे वे अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बाद में सोचेंगे ।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : जी हां हम बिल्कुल यही करेंगे । जो माननीय सदस्य उन इलाकों से आते हैं उनको वहां की लोकल स्थिति अच्छी तरह मालूम होती है इसलिये रिपोर्ट मिलने पर हम पहले उनके पास रिपोर्ट भेजेंगे और उनकी राय मालूम करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट निर्णय करेगी ।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know the criterion which was fixed for including only these areas in the category of inaccessible areas and not others?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The very fact that these were inaccessible areas explains the reason why we had to select only a few. It takes a long time to go through long distances in these inaccessible tracts.

Seth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: Are there any inaccessible areas near or round about Jubalpur? (*Laughter*).

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मंत्री जी मन्त्री जी ने हमको सूची बताई उसमें मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह कमेटी उत्तराखंड जो कि हमारा इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है वहां पर नहीं गई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तराखंड भी उसमें शामिल किया जायगा और उसमें भी जांच की जायेगी ? मेरा मतलब बद्रीनाथ से है ।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : अगर वह जगह हिल्ली डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स आफ उत्तर प्रदेश में आती है तो उधर के लोग जायेंगे ।

Shri C. D. Pande: Apart from inaccessible areas where of course people cannot go, there are areas which are difficult to reach. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the conditions in these areas where the problems are nearly the same as those in the inaccessible areas but which are difficult to reach? For example, I mention the areas such as Almora, Naini Tal and Garhwal districts.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The very fact that the hon. Member mentions those areas makes it clear that they are also very important. But I think in the terms of reference, they were not included. After the final report comes, I think they would also be considered. If that has not been done, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be done later on.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Question No. 800, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I think Question No. 801 also may be taken up along with this. Question No. 801 relates to murder of police official in a train.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir.

Crimes on Railways

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*800 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
~~**Shri Hem Raj:**~~
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Ansar Harvani:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of crimes on running trains has of late been increasing on the Railways;

(b) if so, the number of cases of dacoities, murders and loots reported so far during 1959;

(c) the loss sustained by the passengers and the Railways during the period; and

(d) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the safety of life and property of the travelling public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been some increase in the incidents over the Northern, North Eastern and Western Railways only.

(b) Dacoities — 7
Murders — 6
Robberies — 35

(c) Loss sustained by:

(i) Passengers Rs. 7,86,808.

(ii) Railways Rs. 160.

(d) 1. State Governments were requested to instruct the police to exercise greater vigilance on undesirable characters moving on the railways and arrange full protection.

2. Reservation of accommodation for G.R.P. escort is being made in the centre of the train, wherever possible next to ladies compartment.

3. Door latches, bolts, internal catches on window shutters and expanded metal on lavatory windows are provided in Air Conditioned, First, Second and III Class (ladies compartments).

4. Conductors and TTEs have instructions to pay special attention to lady passengers, particularly when travelling alone and to ensure that safety devices are in working order.

रेल गाड़ी में पुलिस अफसर की हत्या

*८०१. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती अफीदा अहमद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की प्रथम बटालियन के कमाण्डेंट श्री ए० पी० बत्रा की ८ अक्तूबर, १९५९ को झीलवाड़ा और चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच चलती गाड़ी में हत्या कर दी गयी ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हत्यारे और हत्या के कारणों का कुछ पता लग सका है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की घटनायें भविष्य में न हों इसके लिये रेलवे मंत्रालय क्या व्यवस्था कर रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस हत्या के लिये तीन आदमी जिम्मेदार पाये गये हैं जिन्हें अभी हाल में एक डकैती के मामले में गिरफ्तार किया गया है। उनमें से एक ने बयान दिया है कि जब श्री बत्रा जगे और उन्होंने देखा कि उनके साथ का मुसाफिर उनका सामान चुरा रहा है, तो उन्हें छुरा भोंक कर मार दिया गया।

(ग) जब सदाशय मुसाफिरों (bonafide passengers) के रूप में सफर करने वाले इस तरह की वारदात करें तो उनके बारे में पहले से जान लेना और उनका रोकना मुश्किल है।

Some Hon. Members: The answer in English may also be read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

[**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three persons arrested recently in a robbery case have been found responsible for this murder. According to the statement made by one of them the deceased was stabbed to death when he woke up to find his co-passenger committing theft of his belongings.

(c) It is difficult to forestall and prevent such incidents when committed by persons travelling as bonafide passengers.]

श्री त्यागी : अंग्रेजों के वक्त में कैसे रुक जाता था जो आपके लिये रोकना मुश्किल हो गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उनको पकड़ लिया गया है। जिसने यह वारदात की है उसको पकड़ लिया है।

श्री त्यागी : फिर आपने यह कैसे कहा कि उनका रोकना मुश्किल होता है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पहले से पकड़ना मुश्किल होता है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: While there has been an increase in the railway crimes, may I know why Govern-

ment have thought it proper to blank off the alarm chain apparatus in certain trains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have been forced to blank off the alarm chains in some trains because the incidence of the pulling of alarm chains was very high in the particular sections.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that the jurisdiction of the railway police extends only to the precincts of the railway, and that the railway department counts on the responsibility of the civil police also, may I know how the co-ordination is made by the railway department and the civil police for early tracing of crimes in the railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: By close and constant co-operation among the railway protection force, the GRP and the district police.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that, at present, the crimes are increasing instead of decreasing, in spite of the fact that the railway protection force is also functioning, may I know how these crimes are not being checked?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is in keeping with the general pattern in the country. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I want a clarification. What does the hon. Minister mean by pattern? Is it because we have adopted a democratic pattern that crime is increasing or is it the pattern of Ministership that is responsible for this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is in charge, not of the general administration in this country, but in charge of the railways. The railways are his particular concern. People are encouraged or invited to travel in railways. The railways are the monopoly of the Government. No other man can start a railway. When the monopoly is in the hands of Government, is this the answer that the Government should give? People are invited to travel by trains, and no other man or body of persons can start a railway. The railways are in the hands of Government, and the answer that has now been given is, "it is the general pattern" and so on. I am really surprised at the answer. Hon. Members want to know the steps taken by Government to check the crimes. They want to know why there should be an increase, instead of the number of crimes remaining at least at the same stage as they were before. Of course, hon. Members need not pursue the question in a general way.

Shri Tyagi: But they must confess their failure with regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It would not solve the problem. The question is, why there should be an increase in the number of crimes.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For one thing, crimes have not increased. I deny that crimes on the railways generally are on the increase. It is not so. Crime may have increased on certain railways but it is wrong to say that there is a general increase in the number of crimes over all the railways. That is not so.

Mr. Speaker: Even in some railways, the question is, what is the need for an increase, and what are the steps taken by Government to check the crimes. Is not any passenger who gets into a train entitled to ask for protection, and if he complains that there is an increase in crime somewhere, even that "somewhere" must be plugged. What are the steps that are taken in this regard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The step that we have taken is to request the State Governments, because the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of State Governments and the GRP.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the duty of the State Governments to keep law and order inside the trains also? Is it the State Governments' responsibility?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. It is of the Government Railway Police (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: It is a genuine fact that crimes on the railways are increasing during the current year. In view of the growing insecurity in railway travelling, may I know what protective measures are taken by the Railway Protection Force and the number of miscreants arrested by them so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khn: I would like to make the position clear. The Railway Protection Force is responsible only for the protection of railway property and property entrusted to its care. The Government Railway Police, which comes under the jurisdiction of the State police, is responsible to ensure safety of travelling passengers in trains. I want to make that quite clear.

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised. Let this question of law be decided. My view has been different. Of course, if the culprit escapes into the country, the State police will pursue him. But so far as crimes committed within the train are concerned, is it the duty or the obligation of the local police to appoint so many persons to look after it? The Minister will kindly consider and ascertain the legal opinion regarding this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even if we assume that it is the responsibility of the State Government to take care of the railway passengers, may I know whether the Railway Ministry has approached the State Governments or requested the Home Ministers and the Chief Ministers of the States to take adequate precautionary measures? The Minister says only in some zones it is on the increase, *viz.* Western, North-Eastern and Northern Railways. The Eastern Railway also passes through this. So, out of 7 zones, in 4 zones, the law and order condition has become very bad. May I know whether they have approached the State Governments to give them adequate power to restore law and order in the railways?

Mr. Speaker: What he means is this. When the railways undertake the liability of taking passengers, is it not their obligation to take them safe? Why not they themselves take the power? It is a suggestion that is made. The hon. Minister of Railways said the other day that from time to time he will hold conferences with the Members and call for suggestions. He offered to do so. So far as this matter is concerned, hon. Members will talk to him and if anything more has to be done in this House, we shall do it.

Shri Tyagi: I only want to submit that if the Government is feeling that the crime on railways is on the decrease, the nation would be shocked to know it. There is no hope of any improvement if that is the complacency of Government. I am afraid it is not on the decrease; on the other hand, it is on the increase. During the British days, we had never seen dacoities committed in the trains, passengers shot at pistol-point, etc.

Mr. Speaker: We are having a general discussion on this matter now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us have a discussion on this.

Shri Sonavane: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, said that no such things took place in the British regime. Is that statement correct? Can he make such a wrong statement?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this. He thinks similar things did not happen when the previous regime was here. It is a matter of opinion. Let me proceed to the next question. Hon. Members know how to move this House.

Shri S M. Banerjee: I move ....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take notice of oral motions like this.

Delay in Recruitment of Railwaymen

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*882. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether delays in recruitment on railways have been brought to his notice;

(b) what are the main causes of delay; and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the various General Managers have represented that the work is suffering because of these delays? May I know what was the main complaint from the General Managers when it was made and what steps have been taken in that regard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of any specific complaints by all the General Managers. Some delays did occur in certain cases. We called a meeting of the Chairmen of the Railway Service Commissions and we have already initiated steps to speed up the procedure.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the date on which the candidate appears for interview to the date when he receives the posting order, what is the time ordinarily taken and what are the various processes through which he has to pass?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The time-lag varies between 7 months and 1 year. There are set procedures. Applications are invited, examinations are held and those who are successful are called for interview. After the interview, there is verification of character. The lists are sent to the railways and then the railways call upon them for medical examination. Then whenever vacancies arise, they are appointed.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that this verification by the police takes months and months and the posts are never filled?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have laid down a time-limit of 4 weeks. If the police verification on report is not available within 7 weeks, then we accept the verification by any gazetted officer or M.P.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the main reason for delay in recruitment? Is it because qualified persons are not available or is Government failing in its duty to recruit in right time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not found any dearth of suitable persons. There has been some delay owing to the procedure. We are trying to expedite the matter, so that there is no delay.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन का हैडक्वार्टर इलाहाबाद में है । क्या सरकार का विचार है कि पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन को डिसेंट्रलाइज करके दो तीन जगह रखा जाए ताकि लोगों को इंटरव्यू देने में और नौकरी मिलने में सहूलियत हो सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल तो कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं है । लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूं कि इंटरव्यू कोई एक जगह नहीं होते हैं । बोर्ड खुद अलग अलग जगह चला जाता है और वहां लोग उनसे मिलते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि बोर्ड चला जाता है, लेकिन चूंकि एक ही बोर्ड होता है और कंडीडेट बहुत होते हैं इसलिये उसको बहुत देर लगती है और एक ही बोर्ड होता है इसलिये उसको सारे जोन में घूमने में बहुत देर लगती है । अगर दो चार बोर्ड बना दिये जावें तो लोगों को सहूलियत मिल सकती, कुछ ऐसा उत्तर मिनिस्टर साहब को देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must give notice of a separate resolution and not ask for it in the Question Hour. Let him ask for 100 Railway Commissions; what is the difficulty?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister said that some steps are being taken. May I know the nature of the steps being taken, because in some cases, after the announcement is made, it takes two

years to call the candidates for interview?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One of the most important steps that we are taking is to hold a mass examination, prepare a panel and whenever there is a demand, we detail people from the panel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the delay is from a minimum of 7 months to a maximum of 12 months. May I know how he expects a candidate to keep waiting for 12 months? Is the step he is suggesting likely to eliminate the delay and after this step is taken, what is the time that will be taken?

Mr. Speaker: Just as the Union Public Service Commission's report, are not the reports submitted by the Railway Public Service Commissions placed on the Table of the House? Does the Railway Public Service Commission not prepare an annual report? I am requesting the hon. Minister whether it may be placed on the Table of the House so that we will have an opportunity to discuss it.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are four Service Commissions, and they are not statutory bodies like the Union Public Service Commission. So, no regular report is placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But the Railway Minister can make a report. How do they expect the candidates to wait from 7 to 12 months? Or is it their experience that most of the candidates who apply and are interviewed are not available when posting orders are sent to them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some of them are not available; but a large number of them are available.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members are anxious, let them table a motion saying let us go into the question of recruitment in railways in greater detail than now

Rajasthan Desert

*809. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to establish a shelter belt of trees along the western border of Rajasthan desert has now been abandoned;

(b) if so, whether any new scheme has been evolved to fight the advance of that desert in different directions in India; and

(c) the total area of fertile land which is eaten up by the advance of the desert, each year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, as growing of woodlots, wind breaks and development of pastures are considered more effective methods to check the spread of desert.

(b) A pasture development scheme has already been sanctioned and is being implemented. The Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station at Jodhpur is being developed into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute to tackle all the problems of arid and semi-arid regions.

(c) No reliable data is available with regard to the total area of fertile land which is turned into desert, each year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister says that they have given up the creation of a sheltered belt zone in the desert area, which was undertaken about 5 or 6 years ago. May I know the amount of money so far spent on the project? Who advised the plan for creating a sheltered zone and why has it been given up?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: First of all, the original scheme itself was an experiment. It was done at the suggestion of experts themselves I am sorry, I have not got the figures of actual expenditure. When we changed the scheme or method we were advised by a famous expert of FAO, Dr. G. Y. Goor. We have our own

experiece also and as a result of the experiments wa came to the conclusion that the other method is better.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About four years ago even planes were used to drop babul seeds in that area and some other areas. Was it a foreign expert that advised the Government to drop seeds from the air? I do not know whether those seeds have sprouted or not. I want to know whether any local officers, or people living in those villages, have advised the Government to carry out this new plan or not.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already said, there are some new experts who have advised us to change the schemes. So far as putting in the seeds by plane was concerned, that was a sort of extension of our scheme undertaken by the State Government on their own responsibilty. When we said that there should be a big shelter belt about five miles in depth they thought it would be easier if seeds are dropped by planes, which will cover a longer area. Unfortunately, that experiment did not succeed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that certain Members of Parliament, including myself, warned the Minister against the futile attempt of sowing seeds by air? May I know whether they took note of that at that time, or what happened?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry we did not credit the hon. Members with the expert knowledge. It was probably a common sense advice which we would have been better advised to take.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is my discovery. The desert is a kind of disease just like eczema and the remedy is to throw out the sand into the sea and then water and plough the land.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not put a question.

Shri Asar: Is it a fact that a Central Institute is being established in Rajasthan.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may resume his seat. Let all hon. Members exhaust their talking across the table. I am really surprised at it. I cannot hear anything, if hon. Members carry on conversation like this.

Shri Asar: May I know whether it is a fact that a Central Institute is being established in Rajasthan to carry out research on the problem with the help of UNESCO and, if so, what is the nature of the help?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the details of the help but what my friend has stated is correct. We are going to establish an institute in Rajasthan and the UNESCO is going to help us.

Baraset-Basirhat Railway Line

*804. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether construction of the proposed Baraset-Basirhat broad gauge railway line has since started; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I might add that the earth work formation and construction of bridge in the first 19½ miles of the line has since been started. Tenders for the formation and bridge work on the remaining 13.23 miles have not yet been accepted as land has not been handed over in a continuous stretch by the West Bengal Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How much land still remains to be handed over to the Ministry by the West Bengal Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: 98 per cent has been handed over. Balance left is 2 per cent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether instructions have been issued requesting the contractors to appoint local labour for unskilled work?

Shri S V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. The majority of the workers are local people. Instructions have definitely been issued for that purpose.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided in the current year. May I know whether there is any prospect of this amount being utilized during this year?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for 1959-60, not Rs. 40 lakhs as stated by the hon. Member. I might assure the hon. House that it will be completed within two working seasons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that certain parts of this area becomes flooded during the rainy season, may I know whether the Ministry has tried to expedite the West Bengal Government regarding the handing over of the remaining two per cent land so that this work can be completed soon?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As the House knows, we have been writing to the West Bengal Government. When the final survey was carried out, it appeared that the line had to pass through a certain burial ground and so people refused to hand it over. Then we wrote to the West Bengal Government to get the approval of the Chief Minister himself. I think he is making efforts to expedite the handing over of the balance of the land.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that thousands of citizens to the city used to come by this train, and by discontinuing it great difficulty is felt in going to Calcutta, may I know whether the railways have tried to provide an alternative route till the work is completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not sure of the alternative route. But a road had been laid from Patipukur (Shambazar) to Rajarhat and Bishnupur, a distance of 9 miles, and this road is being further extended to Beliaghata Bridge. Now 19 buses are running in that route.

Marine Biological Research Unit at Ernakulam

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*805. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the lack of adequate facilities for research in the Marine Biological Research Unit at Ernakulam; and

(b) what are the plans to develop this Institution to solve the urgent problems of fish packing, preserving and freezing industry?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Processing Wing of the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station, Cochin, was sanctioned by the Government of India in September, 1958, and it has been provided with the basic scientific equipment and other facilities. The work has just begun and the programmes are being organised with the assistance of the F.A.O. Processing Expert who is at present working there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that this research institution does not even have cold storage and freezing facilities so that research workers are forced to go to other private run institutions to do their research?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have stated that only last year this wing was started. Since then we started recruiting the staff and that has been over. Since the hon. Member gave notice of his question there has been considerable improvement there. A gas plant has been put up. An incubator, air oven, refrigerator and various other equipments have already arrived. By the time the hon. Mem-

ber goes back, I think he would see a lot of improvement and it will be fully equipped.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the library of this research institute has hardly 100 books even now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We will try to enlarge the library also. It is a new station. There is a lot of dearth of books on fisheries in India. We have to get them from foreign countries which takes some time.

Fish Transport

*806. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:** **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable quantities of oil sardines, Mackerels and other shoal fish landed are not used as human food for want of transport facilities; and

(b) whether on account of this the fishermen get far less from their catches than what they could get if the fish could reach the consumers before they are spoiled?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) At times when there are very heavy landings of mackerel and sardines fish, a limited part of the catch is liable to be converted into manure for want of adequate facilities for preservation, transport and handling.

(b) When the fish is so converted, the fishermen naturally get smaller returns than they could get, if the fish were used for human consumption.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that during seasons oil sardines have necessarily to be sold by the fishermen at the rate of 600 or 700 fish per rupee on the Kerala coast?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true. They are sold even cheaper than that. Sometimes we have to purchase for an anna 100 to 150. That is why they have to convert them into manure. But we have taken action and we are taking. Compared to what the position was three years ago, the wastage of this fish will be minimized by introducing rail cars and insulated vans. Much more has to be done. From the 1st January we are running two railway insulated wagons from Calicut to Madras. Those two wagons will carry nearly 30 tons of fish per day. That would relieve the situation

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is deterioration in trade relations between East Pakistan and West Bengal, as the Government looked into the possibility of arranging fish to be airlifted from the Kerala coast to West Bengal where the price of fish is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a seer?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, not from Kerala but fish like katla is being airlifted from Mettur Dam through private trade. It is very good fish from the Bengalis point of view and which Madras is may not like. That fish is being airlifted to Calcutta. The fish of West Coast may not be liked by the people of Calcutta because the majority of the people of Calcutta do not like sea fish. They say that it is non-vegetarian food.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the major catch of sardines is from the Travancore-Cochin area and no insulated cars are run either on the Cochin side or on the Travancore side of the railway? If so, will Government take adequate measures to put insulated cars on that side of the railway?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. Sardine fish appears from Ratnagiri to Cape Comorin. It is mostly concentrated in the Travancore-Cochin area. We are trying our best. Hon. Member knows how the sardines arrive. They come by chance in waves. Once they come it is impossible for anyone even to catch them. By mere putting the net one could take a cartload of fish because they

come in waves. When they do not come they do not come at all for years. That is the trouble with this sardine fish.

Railway School, Ratlam

*807. **Shri Damar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that class XI cannot be opened in the Railway High School, Ratlam, for want of proper rooms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the permanent recognition of the Railway Higher Secondary School, Ratlam, by the Board of Secondary Education, Gwalior, is held up for want of a proper building, science laboratories, etc.; and

(c) whether a sum of Rupees five lakhs was provided for a new school building at Ratlam but the money has been diverted for constructing a hospital building at Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Class XI is not due to be opened till July 1961.

(b) The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, has given provisional recognition to the School up to the examination of 1962. The question of permanent recognition will be taken up after 1962 by which time certain conditions laid down by the Gwalior Board in respect of buildings, scientific laboratories, equipment, etc. are proposed to be complied with.

(c) In the Budget for 1959-60 the work was indicated at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·24 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1·30 lakhs in 1959-60. Later, it was decided that the estimated cost should be reduced on considerations of austerity. The plans and estimates for the building are under revision and meanwhile the amount provided for the school building in the Budget for 1959-60 has been diverted towards the construction of a hospital building at Bombay.

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो रकम स्कूल बनाने के लिए मंजूर की गई थी उस को अस्पताल की बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये क्यों खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : चूंकि वह साल गुजर रहा था और अस्पताल बनाना भी बहुत जरूरी था और यह जो पहले का एस्टीमेट था ४ लाख २४ हजार का यह बहुत ज्यादा पाया गया । अब ख्याल किया गया है कि यह सस्ते में ही बन सकती है । इसलिये नई स्कीम बन रही है । यह बिल्डिंग भी बन जाएगी और अस्पताल भी हो जाएगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is himself disturbing the House.

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : यह बिल्डिंग कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तो कोई खास तारीख में नहीं दे सकता हूं लेकिन उम्मीद है जैसा मैंने कहा मन् १९६१ तक यह हो जानी चाहिये ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि जिस समय मध्य प्रदेश का नया प्रान्त बना उस समय यह तय किया गया था कि वह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त होने की वजह से वहां पर अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जाए ? ऐसी हालत में यह जो रुपया वहां के लिये था वह बम्बई सदृश विकसित प्रान्त को देने का क्या अर्थ है, क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे प्रान्तों के लिहाज से काम नहीं करती है, ये तो आल-इण्डिया बेसिस के ऊपर काम करती है । यह वेस्टर्न रेलवे का काम था और उसी रेलवे पर रुपया खर्च हुआ ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि रेलवे तथा दूसरे सब

किमाणों फिक खर्च किया जाएगा, यह भी तय किया गया था ? और रेलवे चाहे सारे देश में काम करती हो, पर रेलवे को पिछड़े हुए और बड़े हुए प्रान्तों का तो ध्यान रखना ही चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for ction.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजूकेशन, ग्वालियर ने इस स्कूल की क्यों मान्यता छीन ली और इससे कितने विद्यार्थियों पर असर पड़ा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसकी मान्यता छीनी नहीं गई थी, बल्कि उसको मान्यता दी गई थी ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : इसके पहले छीन ली गई थी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : नहीं, छीनी नहीं गई ।

Multipurpose Development Plan in Madhya Pradesh

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*810. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have a proposal for a Rs. 5 crores multipurpose development plan for reclamation of the dacoit infested tract in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the brief details of the plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cast Iron Sleepers

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*811. **Shri Bimal Ghose:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have recently placed orders for Cast Iron Sleepers of about 2½ lakh tons;

(b) if so, whether the lowest tender was accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir; only a tender was issued recently and the offers received are under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether tenders were called for, if there has been a long lapse of time for coming to a decision and the reason for the delay in coming to a decision?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the first place the question is not very clear as to whether it refers to 1958 or to 1959. As regards the 1958, tender, it was for 2·5 lakh tons of cast iron sleepers. 75 firms participated in the tender. The contract was given to 37 firms with a total of 2 lakh tons of which 1·15 lakh tons have already been supplied. So far as the 1959 tender is concerned that is also for 2·5 lakh tons. 66 firms have tendered, but no order has yet been placed.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Was the original order for 5 lakh tons out of which 2·5 lakh tons have already been supplied?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For 1958 it was 2·5 lakh tons and again for 1959 it is for another 2·5 lakh tons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Railway Board considers the lowest rate of tender, that is, Rs. 345 and Rs. 370 for BG and MG sleeper respectively as unworkable and uneconomic? Is it also not a fact that the Director General of Supplies and Disposals is purchasing in thousands of tons bearing plates which are admittedly costlier per ton than sleepers at Rs. 345?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Certain firms quoted a price that was the lowest. But, it was not accepted for other reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the names of the firms which have given their quotation and whether they are firms which manufacture keys or whether the keys are manufactured by Singh Engineering Co., Kanpur which has done previously very bad work.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The two firms are—may I give the names?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Messrs Baidyanath Iron and Steel Co., and Shri Hanuman Foundries Ltd. The contract was not given to the first firm because they were new in the line and we wanted to know whether they could fulfil the work. As far as the second firm is concerned, there were certain enquiries pending and therefore, they could not be given.

Shri C. D. Pande: How does the price of timber sleepers compare with iron sleepers and may I know whether in view of the large supply of iron now, tender foreign sleepers will be cancelled?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Minister has already stated that there will be no import further of foreign sleepers.

Shri C. D. Pande: How does the price compare?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A separate question may kindly be put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these firms who are supplying sleepers are also manufacturing the keys? If the keys are manufactured by others, I want to know which are the firms which will manufacture the keys for joining the sleepers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question relates only to tender for sleepers. I do not know about keys. A separate question may be put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may remember, Sir, the other question is here today, that sleepers were rejected, because the keys did not fit in, and the entire thing was thrown out. I want to know who will manufacture the keys. These are inter-linked.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I want notice.

Mr. Speaker: He is not in a position to answer immediately. The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sleeping Accommodation in Air-Conditioned Third Class

*808. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide sleeping accommodation to passengers travelling by Air-conditioned third class; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Level Crossing at Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi

*809. **Shri Ram Garib:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be

pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of work regarding the construction of a second or a double level crossing near the Safdarjang Airport;

(b) whether cycle tracks on either side of the road in front of the Airport right from the level crossing are also proposed to be constructed; and

(c) if so, by which date the work will be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The double level crossing at Mehrauli Road, near Safdarjang Airport, has to be provided by the Ministry of Railways on behalf of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The work has not been started so far.

(b) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee or the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Train Accident at Manmad

*812. **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious accident caused by the engine that was being shunted at the Manmad Station on the 23rd September, 1959;

(b) the extent of loss to Railways;

(c) whether it is a fact that some passengers were also injured;

(d) whether any inquiry has been held into the accident; and

(e) the action taken against the persons found responsible?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A shunting engine with a load of 9 wagons dashed against the dead end mounted on the platform as a result of which all the vehicles derailed.

(b) Rs. 62,000 approximately.

(c) Two passengers sustained minor injuries.

(d) Yes.

(e) Punishment against the staff held responsible is being finalised by the railway administration.

Dam on River Tista

*813. **Shri Manaeon:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission undertook and completed the investigation of the River Tista for the purpose of constructing a dam;

(b) if so, whether any sight for the construction of the dam has been selected; and

(c) what is the estimated power and irrigation potential of the proposed dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. Investigations for a dam on the river Tista are being undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will be known only after the investigations have been completed.

Transport of Iron Ore

*814. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made to transport 2 million tons of iron ore from Calcutta port to fulfil the Japanese contracts; and

(b) if no arrangements have been made, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and

(b). The Ministry of Railways are not aware of the destinations of the iron ore which moves to the ports for export. However, the quotas for iron ore asked for by State Trading Corporation from various sectors to Calcutta Port and targets agreed to by the Railway Board are as follows:—

Sector	S.T.C.'s demand	Targets agreed to by Railway Board
	(tons per annum)	(tons per annum)
Barajamda	6,00,000	5,00,000
Badampahar	2,00,000	2,00,000
Jaipur	5,00,000	5,00,000
Dharuadihi	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	13,50,000	12,50,000

रेलवे टिकट

*८१५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुराने किराये के टिकट बिक रहे हैं जिससे यात्रियों को भ्रम होता है और कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). कुछ स्टेशनों पर पुराने टिकटों के स्टाक खत्म नहीं हुए हैं और वहां अभी ऐसे टिकट बिक रहे हैं जिन पर किराया पुराने सिक्कों में छपा हुआ है । लेकिन ऐसे टिकटों के सम्बन्ध में हिदायत है कि उन्हें जारी करने से पहले उन पर स्याही से सही किराया लिख दिया जाय । इसलिये, आम तौर पर मुसाफिरों को कोई भ्रम या परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन मुमकिन है कि कुछ थोड़े से उदाहरण मिले जहां इस हिदायत पर अमल न किया गया हो ।

रेल प्रशासनों से फिर कहा गया है कि वे कर्मचारियों को जता दें कि ऐसे टिकट जारी करने से पहले पुराने किराये को ठीक कर देना जरूरी है ।

Purchase of Bran

*816. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry have recently purchased bran at the rate of Rs. 12·60 nP. when the price of wheat fixed by the Government is Rs. 14 only; and

(b) how much quantity has been purchased and from whom?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During October, 1959 purchases of 1400 tons of wheat bran were made by the Army Purchase Organisation of the Department of Food on behalf of the Defence Ministry at rates varying from Rs. 11·74 nP. to Rs. 12·80 nP. per maund f.o.r.

(b) Purchases were made from the following two lowest tenderers:—

(i) 420 tons from M/S. Shri Rama Krishna Flour & Besan Mills Private Ltd., Nagpur;

(ii) 980 tons from M/S. Bishun Dayal Kejriwal & Sons, Kanpur.

Enquiry into Acceptance of Defective Sleepers

*817. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the departmental enquiry into the allegations regarding the acceptance of defective sleepers has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The departmental enquiry has already started and is at present in progress.

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

*818. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Postgraduate Training Course in Health Education at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health;

(b) the total number of persons to be trained annually under the scheme; and

(c) the duration of the training period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A Post-Graduate certificate course in Health Education already exists at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

(b) Thirty.

(c) Four and a half months for Part I and five and a half months for Part II of the Course.

Utilisation of Doctors

*819. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the observations made in the latest report of the W.H.O. for South East Asia particularly regarding the wastage of doctors on clinical jobs and regarding injudicious utilisation of limited resources; and

(b) what are Government's conclusions in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the observations made in the Report and the position in so far as India is concerned with regard to each one of these observations is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12]. The observations which have been made in general terms with regard to the countries of the South East Asia Region are not fully substantiated by facts in so far as India is concerned.

Bhimkund Project

*820. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1316 on the 10th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the Bhimkund Project has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission have examined the Bhimkund Project report and have made certain suggestions which have been referred to the Government of Orissa for consideration.

Misappropriation of Railway Funds

*821. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1325 on the 10th September, 1959 regarding mis-appropriation of Railway Funds at Bandel Station and state what further action has since been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Departmental enquiry is in progress.

Rajkharswan-Gua Line

*822. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling of the Rajkharswan-Gua Railway line has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The doubling of the line between Rajkharswan and Barajamda has been completed. The 5 mile spur from Barajamda to Gua is not proposed to be doubled.

(b) Does not arise.

Alarm Chains on Railway

*823. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kumbhar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway has blanked off the alarm chain apparatus in certain trains; and

(b) if so, why and in which trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13.]

Boeing 707 Plane for A.I.I.

*824. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India International have submitted proposals to the Government of India for permission to purchase one more Boeing 707 plane; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Participation of Labour in Management of Hindustan Shipyard

*825. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1757 on the 29th August, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken in regard to the introduction of the scheme of participation of labour in the management of the Hindustan Shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

The following Committees consisting of representatives of labour and management have been constituted:—

(1) Canteen Advisory Committee.

(2) Colony Schools Committee.

(3) Suggestions Committee.

Though these Committees offer advice, their functioning affords an opportunity to the representatives of labour serving on them to participate increasingly in the affairs of management and thereby to acquire insight into the problems of management.

Again, in order to obtain increased participation of workers in the management, the Shipyard Labour Union has been approached to agree to the formation of a Works Committee on which representatives of management and workers could sit together to discuss problems of common interest. This suggestion has so far not been accepted by the Shipyard Labour Union and this matter is therefore still under negotiation. The question of further participation of labour in management can only be considered after the Works Committee has been formed and sufficient experience gained.

Corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office

*828. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 21st August, 1959 regarding corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office, and state the further progress since made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Out of 76 cases taken up for enquiry, 58 cases have been finalised, 2 cases are in process of finalisation and in respect of remaining 16 cases Fact Finding Enquiries are being held.

Jet Comet IV for A.I.I.

1283. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 508 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding package deal offered by the manufacturers of the Jet Comet IV to Air India International to sell Comet IV planes against the purchase of Constellations and Superconstellations have since been discussed between the Corporation and the representatives of the manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Storage Godowns in Punjab

1284. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1459 on the 25th August, 1959 and state the names of places where storage godowns for foodgrains will be constructed in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is proposed to construct godowns of 5,000 tons capacity each at Amritsar, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur and Karnal, subject to availability of suitable sites for the purpose.

Bridges at Level Crossings

1285. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations were made to construct bridges at level crossing at Parbhani and Sailu Stations on the Manmad-Kachigude Section of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Hydrogenated Oils

1286. **Shri Ramji Verma**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of hydrogenated oils have been rising during the past few years;

(b) its average prices in the preceding five years; and

(c) the causes of this increase?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average price of vanaspati in Bombay, per tin of 36 lbs. net, during the preceding five years is as under:

	Rs.
1954 . .	27·82
1955 . .	23·71
1956 . .	31·49
1957 . .	33·99
1958 . .	34·42
1959 . . (upto October)	35·59

(c) The increase is due to the increase in the cost of groundnut oil, its main raw material.

Shahganj-Mau Section

1287. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1170 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether re-laying of the existing 41½ lbs. rails with 60 lbs. 'R' rails on existing sleepers on the Shahganj-Mau Section of the Northern Railway has been included in the 1959-60 works programme;

(b) how old are these existing rails;

(c) whether re-laying will make it possible for running fast trains from Shahganj to Katihar and onwards; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to convert Mau-Shahganj line into B.G. line or for making it a multiple track?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. It is included in the North Eastern Railway's Works Programmes for 1959-60.

(b) About 50 years.

(c) Re-laying will allow higher speeds of trains on Shahganj-Mau Section. The section Mau to Katihar and onwards is already laid with heavier rails and can allow running of fast trains.

(d) No.

Wooden Sleepers

1288. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wooden sleepers purchased from Assam during 1958-59; and

(b) the value of the sleepers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 3·73 lakhs (Nos.).

(b) Rs. 44·33 lakhs.

Cheque System in Post Offices in Delhi

1289. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices in Delhi where cheque system has been introduced so far; and

(b) the number of post offices where cheque system is proposed to be introduced during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 118.

(b) The cheque system remains to be introduced only at two post offices opened recently.

Raising of Platforms

1290. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the level of platforms of some stations on the Pathankot-Jullundur section of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of such stations; and

(c) when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pathankot Station

1291. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at the Pathankot Station, Northern Railway, in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number of incoming and outgoing passen-

gers at Pathankot station in 1958-59 was 12,92,699 and 12,26,982 respectively.

T.B. Isolation Beds in Punjab

1292. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have drawn any amount so far from Rs. 70,000 allotted for the establishment of T.B. isolation beds; and

(b) if so, what is the amount drawn?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No specific allocation of funds has been made to the Government of Punjab for the establishment of T.B. Isfoation beds during 1959-60. The establishment of 55 T.B. Isolation beds in Punjab during 1959-60 has been approved and the State Government will receive a Central subsidy of 50 per cent. of the non-recurring expenditure incurred, limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,250 per bed. A sum of Rs. 44·96 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to the Government of Punjab for the year 1959-60 for a group of schemes including the scheme of establishment of T.B. Isolation beds and the same is made available in monthly instalments as ways and means advances.

Ferozepur Division

1293. **Shri D. C .Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Stations proposed to be constructed next year in the Ferozepore Division in place of old Stations;

(b) whether there is any scheme with the Railway Ministry to change the names and locations of such existing Stations as are far off or remote from important villages; and

(c) if so, the names of those Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The names of the stations where new station buildings are proposed to be constructed during 1960-61 are as under;—

Dudwindi, Govindgarh, Khokhar, Rure Asal, Jagatpur, Panch Rukhi, Machhrowal, Paror and Dodh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Fruit Preservation Industry in Punjab

1294. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab during the First Five Year Plan period for the development of fruit preservation industry; and

(b) the amount of money allotted to Punjab so far during the Second Five Year Plan period for this purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Nil.

(b) Rs. 70,000.

Provident Fund Benefits for Madras Port Trust Workers

1295. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many temporary workers have been granted Provident Fund benefits by the Madras Port Trust under Government's decision on Choudhury's Report; and

(b) whether workers designated as casual but employed in occupations other than on project work and cargo handling have also been granted Provident Fund benefits under the said decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 115.

(b) Casual workers are not eligible to receive Provident Fund benefits.

Village Panchayat Road Scheme in Punjab

1296. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1237 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the modified proposals regarding construction of roads under Village Panchayat Road Scheme have since been received from the State of Punjab and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hospital Under Ministry of Health

1297. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1498 on the 25th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to constitute non-official Advisory Committee for the hospitals directly administered by the Ministry of Health?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The matter is still under consideration.

Regional and State Water Sewage Boards

1298. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 378 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received replies from the State Governments regarding the setting up of **Regional** and State Water Sewage **Board;**

(b) if so, the nature of replies received; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up these Boards?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Replies from the State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, and Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur and Tripura have been received.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 14.]

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Telephone Tariff Revision Committee

1299. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1235 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Telephone Tariff Revision Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The decisions of Government are being finalised.

(b) A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha soon after the decisions are finalised.

Damodar Valley Corporation Act

1300. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 352 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the draft amendments to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The draft amendments are still under consideration in consultation with the participating Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Intermediate Port Development Committee

1301. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1754 on the 29th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Intermediate Port Development Committee has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what are its main recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The report is expected by March, 1960.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Warehouses in Punjab

1302. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2222 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the location of seven new warehouses in Punjab has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of the places chosen?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The State Warehousing Corporation have now decided to open in the next financial year, eight warehouses at Sirsa, Amritsar, Malout, Kotkapura, Abhohar, Khanna, Barnala and Fazilka as soon as suitable accommodation becomes available at these centres.

Radar at Gauhati Airport

1303. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 353 on the 7th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in installation of a storm warning radar on the terminal building at Gauhati?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The construction of the steel staging on the terminal building was started on the 21st September, 1959, and it has been completed on the 7th December, 1959. The provision of electric power points and other minor works connected with the installation of the radar are also expected to be completed during this month. Necessary arrangements are being made for the despatch of the radar equipment to the Gauhati airport and the installation work will be taken up as soon as the equipment has been received at Gauhati.

Rest Houses at Konarak and Bhubaneshwar

1304. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state whether the plan and estimates have since been prepared and the construction work of Rest Houses at Konarak and Bhubaneshwar undertaken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): Administrative approval in respect of both the works referred to, has since been issued. The execution of the projects will be taken in hand soon after the expenditure sanction for the works, which is expected to be issued shortly, has been conveyed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the Central Public Works Department Authorities.

Import of Foodgrains

1305. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Food add Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and cost of foodgrains both rice and wheat, imported in 1959 so far; and

(b) its State-wise distribution?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Quantity and C & F value of wheat and rice imported from January to November 1959 are as under:—

Commodity	Quantity in ('000 tons)	C. & F. value in lakhs of rupees
Wheat . .	3,264·3	11,853·9
Rice . .	268·1	1,296·4

(b) The foodgrains imported from abroad are partly distributed direct from docks to parties—*e.g.* flour mills, and to recipient States, and partly taken into Central reserve, where they are stored along with other foodgrains including those procured locally, and issued out from time to time. On receipt in the Central reserve, foodgrains lose their identity as to their time of import and their source, as the accounting and issues are not with reference to these considerations alone. It is, therefore, not possible to give the State-wise distribution of the foodgrains imported during the current year.

Janata Meals on N. Railway

1306. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Janata meals on Northern Railway as part of scheme to provide cheap and wholesome meals to the travelling public;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) names of the stations on which it will be introduced; and

(d) the date on which it will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The sale of "Janata meals" has already been introduced, as an experimental measure, at the following stations on the Northern Railway on the dates shown against each:

1. Varanasi . 19-9-1959
2. Pathankot . 20-9-1959
3. Moradabad . 25-9-1959
4. Jullundur City 29-9-1959
5. Allahabad . 1-10-1959
6. Tundla . . 1-10-1959
7. Kanpur . 16-10-1959
8. Delhi Jn. . 22-10-1959

Each such meal comprises of 12 oz. of cooked rice together with one plate Dal, one vegetable and Chutni and costs 62 nP.

Chandigarh Railway Terminus

1307. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have Chandigarh as terminus ins-

lead of Kalka for trains to and from Simla; and

(b) if so, by what date would necessary steps be adopted for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Timber from the Andamans

1308. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether lots of timber were auctioned by the Andaman Government Timber Depot, Calcutta on the 18th March, 30th April and the 12th June, 1959;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the prices obtained in these auctions; and

(c) how do they compare with the prices at which such timbers are sold at Port Blair and the amount of freight paid for their carriage to Calcutta?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15].

Timber from the Andamans

1309. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of auction sales conducted by the Andaman Government Timber Depot, Calcutta, allow one and a half month's time to the successful bidder for the removal of timber;

(b) whether it is a fact that M/s. P. C. Ray and Company failed to remove timber auctioned in 1953 within the time limit allowed by conditions of sale;

(c) whether loss was sustained by Government due to re-auction of such timbers subsequently at prices lower than those obtained in the first auctions; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to prevent such losses in future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. purchased 465 tons of timber in auction sale Nos. 42 and 43 of 1953. Full value of this timber was realised from the Company but they removed only 224 tons within the time limit allowed by the conditions of sale. The unremoved quantity of 241 tons was re-auctioned and sale proceeds credited to Government. There was thus no loss to Government but actually a gain.

State Trading in Sugar

1310. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States, State Trading in Sugar has been introduced;

(b) what is the price of sugar in those States; and

(c) the prevailing prices of sugar in the remaining States of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Strictly speaking there is no State trading in sugar but sugar is distributed under the supervision of District authorities through licensed wholesalers, Co-operative Societies and approved retailers.

(b) and (c). Price is not always the same everywhere in a State. Price per seer at which sugar is sold through approved retailers at some

important places during 1st week of December is given below:—

		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh :	Hyderabad	1·11
Assam :	Gauhati	1·10
Bihar :	Patna	1·03
Bombay :	Bombay	1·09
Kerala :	Cochin	1·11
Madhya Pradesh :	Bhopal	1·03
Madras :	Madras	1·11
Mysore :	Bangalore	1·11
Orissa :	Cuttack	1·06
Punjab :	Amritsar	1·05
Rajasthan :	Ajmer	1·05
Uttar Pradesh :	Kanpur	1·02
West Bengal :	Calcutta*	1·25*
Delhi :	*Delhi**	*10·06**

*There are no approved retailers or fair price shops for sale of sugar at these places and the prices indicated for them are generally the market prices.

NES/CD Blocks in Delhi

1311. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans distributed by N.E.S. and C.D. Block Administration in Delhi under the First Five Year Plan are being repaid according to rules; and

(b) if not, the action being taken by the Government for their repayment?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seed Multiplication Farms in Himachal Pradesh

1312. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where the Himachal Pradesh Administration have opened new Seed Multiplication Farms during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the average price paid for the acquisition of land for the purpose at various places?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Five Seed Multiplication Farms were opened during 1958-59 at the following places:—

1. Changer, District Mandi.
2. Gudari, District Mandi.
3. Burchwar, District Mandi.
4. Chini, District Mahasu.
5. Kunihar, District Mahasu.

No Seed Farms have been opened during 1959-60 so far.

(b)

1. Changer . .	Nil (Government Forest Land)
2. Gudari . .	Rs. 2006·8 per acre.
3. Burchwar .	Rs. 2163·6 per acre.
4. Chini . .	Rs. 896·8 per acre.
5. Kunihar . .	Rs. 2584·6 per acre.

'Hybrid Maize Trials' in Himachal Pradesh

1313. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture of Himachal Pradesh Administration conducted various "Hybrid Maize trials" during the year 1958-59;

(b) if so, what are the results and recommendations made by the department concerned based on these trials; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the performance of "Hybrid Maize" was not good as compared to the local Maize?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The two varieties of Hybrid Maize, which were tried, have significantly out-yielded the local variety by a margin of 12 maunds per acre. But as these trials are in the preliminary stage, no recommendations can be made for the present. It is only after trials spread over a period of 2-3 years that it will be possible to find out which of the Hybrids would be suitable for a particular locality.

Aurangabad Airport

1314. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for development of the airport at Aurangabad has been taken; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The following schemes for the development of the airport at Aurangabad have been sanctioned:—

Name of the Work	Estimated Cost (inclusive of Departmental Charges (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress of the work upto 31-10-59
(1) Regarding and Strengthening of the Runway	7·53	2%
(2) Construction of apron and taxi track	2·15	15%
(3) Construction of terminal building	2·05	89%
(4) Construction of additional residential quarters	0·37	Tenders invited for the work
TOTAL	12·10	

Attachment of Saloons during Puja Rush

1315. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Operating Superintendent, Eastern Railway had issued a circular directing that no saloons should be attached to trains during the Puja rush and the maximum load-carrying capacity of trains should be utilised to carry passengers during that rush;

(b) the number of passengers on the waiting list who intended to travel from Howrah to Chittaranjan and beyond on the main line of the Eastern Railway and particularly by the 5 Up Amritsar Mail on the 7th October, 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that a record number of tickets was sold on that date due to the Punja rush;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a 12 wheeler saloon was attached to the said train on 7th October, 1959 for the Chief Operating Superintendent, Eastern Railway, who travelled to Patna;

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that due to this saloon being attached an additional passenger bogie could not be attached to the said train for carrying passengers intending to travel from Howrah to Chittaranjan and beyond; and

(f) if the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A circular was issued by the Chief Operating Superintendent, Eastern Railway on 12th August, 1959, which stipulated that during the period from 1st October, to 26th October, 1959, the loads of Mail, Express and some of the im-

portant passenger trains would be augmented to the maximum haulage capacity and that during this period booking of Inspection Carriages for officers below the rank of Heads of Departments would be totally restricted, except when journey to be performed was directly connected with the emergent business of the Railway.

(b) Waiting list is maintained only for 1st class and air-conditioned class passengers. The number of passengers on waiting list for No. 5 Up Amritsar-Mail and later trains on 7-10-59 for 1st class and air-conditioned class are indicated below:—

	No. 5 Up Mail		Later trains after No. 5 Up	
	First class	A.C. Class	First class	A.C. class
(i) For section Howrah Chittaranjan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) For section beyond Chittaranjan	7	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Sale of tickets over the Eastern Railway was the highest on 7-10-59.

(d) Yes, a 12 wheeler Inspection Carriage.

(e) No. The Inspection Carriage was hauled as 'overload' as a special case and its movement did not make any difference to the clearance of passengers.

(f) The 12 wheeler Inspection Carriage was equipped with wireless apparatus in connection with the journey of the President and was to be sent to Patna for attachment to the President's special train which left Patna at 11·10 hours on 8-10-59. The Chief Operating Supdt., Eastern Railway, who was deputed to accompany the President's special train from Patna Jn., travelled in Inspection Carriage from Howrah.

Mail Runners for Lahaul and Spiti Valleys

1316. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of mail runners for Lahaul and Spiti Valleys is inadequate at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council has recommended for increase in their strength; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Punjab Tribes Advisory Council wanted daily service to Keylong Sub Office in Lahaul Valley and to achieve this, the number of runners in the Lahaul Valley was increased from five to twelve. No other recommendation was received in respect of these Valleys.

Railways Losses due to Floods

1317. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss sustained by Railways as a result of floods of 1959 and cyclone of October, 1959; and

(b) the number of train services which had to be cancelled due to these causes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information is given beow.

STATEMENT

Losses in curred by the Indian Railways due to floods, cyclones, etc. and the number of trains cancelled or suspended.

Railway	Approximate expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on repairs to damages caused by rains cyclones, floods to Rly. track, bridges and other property	Total number of trains cancelled, suspended or terminated short of destination due to the same cause
	Rs.	
Western . .	40,80,000	2,304
Northeast Frontier .	16,70,384	417
Eastern . . .	5,51,431	1,205
South Eastern .	8,03,200	5
Central . . .	16,44,340	18
Southern . .	2,45,000	53
North Eastern .	1,50,000	16
Northern . .	5,63,935	45
	96,88,290	4,063

कुत्ते का काटना

१३१८. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री हरदत्त वेद :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो :

(क) १९५८ में और १५ नवम्बर १९५९ (राज्यवार) तक कुत्ते के काटने से कितने लोग आहत हुए या पागल होकर मर गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुत्ते के काटने से पागल हो जाने की बीमारी का अभी तक कोई इलाज नहीं निकला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी दवा निकालने के लिए अनुसन्धान करने का विचार करती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) अपेक्षित विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

(ख) जी हां, इस रोग की अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट औषधि आविष्कृत नहीं हुई । समय रहते निरोध उपाय बरतना ही इससे बचने का एक मात्र उपलब्ध तरीका है ।

(ग) पागल कुत्ते के काटने से उत्पन्न रोग के निरोध के लिए बहुत समय से टीके का प्रयोग चला आ रहा है और इस टीका-चिकित्सा में सुधार के लिए लगातार अनुसन्धान किये जा रहे हैं ।

Interim General Plan of Delhi

1319. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishna.

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copies of one-inch-to-a-mile interim General Plan of Delhi were prepared and not published;

(b) if so, the number of copies prepared; and

(c) the names of departments or authorities to whom they were distributed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Town Planning Organisation prepared a 3-inches-to-a-mile map of Delhi of which 2663 copies were printed.

(c) Only 63 copies have been distributed so far, vide details below:

1. Prime Minister	1
2. Minister for Health	1
3. Ministry of Health	3
4. Central Public Works Department.	4
5. Delhi Municipal Corporation	3
6. Delhi Development Authority	31
7. Members of Parliament (Delhi)	4
8. Ford Foundation	2
9. Land Acquisition Collector	1
10. Superintendent police (C.I.D.)	1
11. Officers of Town Planning Organisation.	12
TOTAL	63

फसल बीमा योजना

१३२०. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने अपने राज्य में फसल बीमा योजना आरम्भ करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने इस के लिए अनुमति मांगी है;

(ग) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार को अनुमति दी गई है;

(घ) क्या फसल बीमा योजना आरम्भ करने के लिए इस वर्ष किसी राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Bee-Keeping

1321. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Veterinary Parasitology and Zoology Commitee of the I.C.A.R. to discuss schemes, relating to bee-keeping was held in the first week of October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A meeting of the Veterinary, Parasitology and Zoology Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was held in October, 1959, to consider Research schemes on Animal Parasitology, Hides and Skins, Sericulture and Agriculture.

(b) No research scheme relating to bee-keeping was received and discussed at the above meeting. The Committee, however, considered a note received from the State Department of Agriculture, Mysore, on the 'Survey of the prevalence of Acarine disease among honey bees'. During the consideration of the report, it was pointed out that the disease was becoming a serious problem in the hilly regions of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It also occurred in Uttar Pradesh. It might spread to the whole of India and thus become a menace to bee-keeping industry. The Committee felt that, while the measures for the control of the disease were well-known, its incidence in the various regions of the country was not known and, in the absence of this information, it was not possible to assess the country's requirement of the chemical (chlorobenzelate Folbox-Switzerland) needed for the control of the disease. The Committee, therefore, recommended:

(i) The Head of the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, might submit a scheme to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to carry

out a survey of the incidence of the disease in the various regions of the country;

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research should take necessary action to obtain release of foreign exchange, say Rs. 5,000, for the import of chlorobenzelate; and

(iii) It was necessary to restrict transport of bees from infected to non-infected areas.

The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Council.

A copy of the note submitted by the Department of Agriculture, Mysore, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

Expansion in Postal Division in Punjab

1322. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new jobs that have been created in the different postal divisions in Punjab during 1959; and

(b) whether such increase has not been against the direction of the Home Ministry and sanctioned budget of each postal division?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 18].

(b) No. Staff is sanctioned on the basis of traffic in accordance with prescribed standards, and within budgetary allotments.

Research Stations in Marine Biology

1323. { Shri Kunhan; Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Station in Marine biology and Fisheries established in Cochin has been equipped with necessary appliances, apparatus and fixtures;

(b) whether it is a fact that researchers of the station have to move from unit to unit in the private sector to make experiments in cold storage and freezing problems; and

(c) whether Government of India have any plan to provide its own cold storage and freezing equipment for experimental purposes in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Processing Wing of the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station located at Ernakulam. The Wing has been provided with the basic equipment essential for work. The programme of the Station is constantly reviewed and requisite additional scientific equipment and other requisites would be provided for its effective and efficient working.

(b) There is no cold storage. Nor are freezing facilities available with the Station at present. With a view to overcome this difficulty, *ad hoc* arrangements have been made with certain cold storage and freezing firms at Cochin.

(c) A plan for setting up a Cold Storage plant by Government is under consideration.

Oil Sardines

1324. { Shri Kunhan: Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expectation, if any, of the possible landing of oil sardines and Mackerels on the Malabar Coast in the ensuing season;

(b) the estimated yield from these two varieties in the last season;

(c) the estimated quantity consumed as human food and as raw manure; and

(d) what is the quantity of oil extracted from the oil sardines in the last season?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The possible landing of oil sardines and Mackerel on the Malabar Coast in the ensuing season is expected to be good, but no definite forecast is possible at this stage.

(b)

	Metric Tons
Oil Sardine	1,23,800
Mackerel	1,23,300

(c) The estimated quantity consumed is as below:—

Human Food . . .	85%
Raw Manure . . .	15%

(d) The estimated quantity of oil is about 82 tons.

Inspection Tours by Directors of Postal Services

1325. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any instructions as to the period the Director of Postal Services of each region in India should be on tour for inspection purpose; and

(b) whether such directions are being complied with?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The Directors of Postal Services are required to carry out the inspection of Divisions, or to make enquiries into cases etc. as allotted by the Heads of Circles, but there are no instructions as to the period a Director of Postal Services should be on tour for inspection purposes. The time spent on tour at present by most of the Directors of Postal Services is considerable.

Central Research Institute, Kasauli

1326. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what are the specific items of work on which research is being currently conducted in Microbiology, Serology and bio-chemistry at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The specific items of work on which research is being currently conducted in Microbiology, Serology and bio-chemistry at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, are as under:

1. Modified blood level duration test for Benzyl-Penicillin with Aluminium Monosterate.
2. Purification and antigenicity characteristics of Penicillinase.
3. Mechanism of the development of resistance in Staphylococci.
4. Improvement in the manufacture of Bacterial vaccines.
5. Selection of new strains of cholera vibrio for vaccine manufacture.
6. Research in the manufacture of a polly vaccine against Cholera, Typhoid and Dysentery group of organisms.
7. Use of Antirabic Serum as an adjuvant to vaccine therapy.
8. Ultra violet irradicated Rabies Vaccine.
9. Development of a Live Egg-Adapted Antirabic Vaccine for immunizing dogs.
10. Standardization of Antivenin.

11. Development of cheap and efficient processes for drying in ampoules antivenin in the required dose with equipment and material available in India, without importing specialized appliances.

12. Studies in technological improvement in the manufacture of anti-toxic sera in increased quantity and improved quality.

13. Biochemistry in relation to the Pathogenesis of cholera.

14. Immunochemical studies on Cholera.

15. Fluorosis studies in the Punjab.

Bogies on Trains between Ernakulam and Trivandrum

1327. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the conditions of the bogies in trains running between Ernakulam and Trivandrum;

(b) if so, what are the complaints; and

(c) what action has been taken on the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The complaints related to old coaches being used on the section, leaky condition of the roof of some coaches, non-working of fans, failure to attend to cleaning and defective doors and windows.

(c) Necessary action to rectify the defects complained of has been taken. Arrangements already exist for thorough washing and cleaning of coaches at the originating stations as well as for checking the fittings in the compartments and rectifying defects and deficiencies therein before the trains start.

Chest Clinic at Agartala

1328. Shri Dasratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any chest clinic at Agartala, Tripura, for the treatment of T.B. patients; and

(b) if not, whether the Government would set up a full-fledged chest clinic at Agartala, as early as possible?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no chest clinic at present at Agartala but facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of T.B. patients are available in the Out-patient Department of the V.M. Hospital, Agartala.

(b) A proposal for the setting up of a full-fledged T.B. Clinic at Agartala is under the consideration of the Tripura Administration.

Development of Fisheries in Tripura

1329. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by Tripura Administration, division-wise, for loans for the development of fisheries in Tripura, during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the total amount of loans given division-wise, during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 42 applications for loan were received during the year 1958-59 as shown below:—

Name of Sub-Division	*Number of applications*
Sadar	10
Khowai	4
Kamalpur	1
Kailasahar	8
Sonamura	4
Udaipur	14
Amarpur	1
TOTAL	42

Applications for loans for the year 1959-60 are being invited by the Tripura Administration.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 19,000 was given as loan during 1958-59, as shown below:

Name of Sub-Division	*Amount*
	Rs.
Sadar	2,500
Khowai	6,100
Kamalpur	..
Kailasahar	7,000
Sonamura	..
Udaipur	3,400
Amarpur	..
TOTAL	19,000

Huts near Vinay Nagar Railway Station

1330. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to providing amenities to the residents of Kutcha Huts constructed near the Nullah right from the Vinay Nagar Railway Station upto the Safdarjang Airport has been taken in hand; and

(b) if so, the progress of the work and when it will be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तपेदिक के रोगी

१३३१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक अस्पताल में तपेदिक के कितने रोगियों का इलाज हो रहा है;

(ख) प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने लोगों के नाम हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो १९५८ और १९५९ में उक्त प्रदेश में तपेदिक के कितने रोगी थे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

अस्पताल का नाम	जिन रोगियों का इलाज किया जा रहा है, उनकी संख्या	प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे गये रोगियों की संख्या
महासू	९८	८०
मण्डी	३,१८२	१२३
सिरमौर	१९६	२९
चम्बा	१४०	७४
बिलासपर	२३०	..
	३,८४६	३०६

(ग) और (घ). हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक कोई नियमित क्षय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

Detention of Trains

1332. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some trains running from New Delhi Railway Station to Ambala were held up by students in the month of October and November 1959 for hours together;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There was no such incident during the month of October, 1959. On the 6th November, 1959, New Delhi-Sonepat Diesel railcar was detained by the students at Subzimandi for four hours.

(b) The main reason was the demand by the students for increased accommodation on the train to Sonepat.

(c) The Diesel Car service has been replaced by a train with a carrying capacity of about 500 persons with effect from 20th November, 1959.

Production of Sugar, Khandsari and Gur

1333. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of the following in the 1958-59 season;

(i) sugar;

(ii) khandsari and open pan system sugar; and

(iii) gur;

(b) how did it compare with production in all varieties in the 1957-58 season;

(c) the number of sugar factories which actually went into production during the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons;

(d) the number of sugar factories that have started production during the current season so far; and

(e) what was the per capita availability of sugar and gur in the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b).

Season	Production in Lakh Tons		
	Sugar	Khandsari (Estimated)	Gur (Estimated)
1957-58	19·78	2·25	34·5 (as revised)
1958-59	19·19	2·50	36·7*

(c) 158 and 164 during 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons respectively.

(d) 139 up to 5th December, 1959.

(e)

Season	*Per Capita* availability per annum in lbs.	
	Sugar	Gur
1957-58 . .	11·2	19·0
1958-59 . . .	11·2	19·8*

* Liable to revision on the basis of final revised estimates of cane crop.

Roads for Rural Areas in Delhi

1334. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new roads for rural areas of Union Territory of Delhi included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on each project separately; and

(c) the target date for completion of these roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1. Najafgarh-Ghumenhera Road. 2. Bhakhtawarpur-Coronation Pillar Road.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred so far. Arrangement for acquisition of land is in hand for No. 1 and the alignment for No. 2 is under investigation.

(c) March 1962 for the first road and March 1963 for the second.

Accident near Chhapi

1335. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway accident occurred at the Chhapi Station (Western Railway) on or about the 31st October, 1959;

(b) what damage or loss was caused thereby to the Railways and to others;

(c) whether any persons died therein;

(d) what was the cause of the accident; and

(e) whether any compensation had been given to persons injured or relatives of persons killed and for loss caused to cattle therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 3rd November, 1959 at about 09.40 hours while 899 Up through goods train was running through Chhapi station, 17 wagons got derailed.

(b) Rs. 17,600 to the Railway property and that to public property Rs. 700 approximately.

(c) No.

(d) It is under examination.

(e) No claim for compensation has so far been preferred.

Oil Tankers

1336. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with the three leading foreign oil firms—Burmah Shell, Stanvac and Caltex—for charter of ocean-going oil tankers to them in a bid to save foreign exchange have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The negotiations are still under progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to estimate the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved.

Thefts on Railways

1337. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts, pilferages and loss of property that have occurred during the months from January to October, 1959 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) how does this compare with the corresponding period of the year 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The required particulars are given below:—

	For the period	
	1-1-59 to 31-10-59	1-1-58 to 31-10-58
	No.	No.
1. Theft	321	277
2. Pilferages	149	133
3. Loss of Railway Property	1223	1110

Loss of Wheat

1338. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were cases of loss in transit of wheat despatched by trains from Calcutta to the Government depot at Gauhati in Assam during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the amount of loss in quantity;

(c) the amount claimed by Government from the Railways; and

(d) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reasons are wastage in transit and transhipment, theft and damage by rain water. The quantity lost during the three years is as follows:

1957	1958	1959 (up to May)
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1970	2,932	3,223

(c) Rs. 33,600,50,100 and 57,500 were claimed from the Railways for losses during '57, '58 and '59 (upto May) respectively.

(d) Claims for cut|torn|slack bags which form major part of the claims are not tenable against Railways as due to administrative difficulties dunnage is not provided to foodgrain consignments booked on account of Central Government. Against our claims for missing bags and damaged bags, claims for Rs. 475 and 755 were accepted by the Railways for the years '57 and '58 respectively. Some claims are still under investigation by the Railways and will be settled in due course.

Indian Peoples' Famine Trust

1339. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount collected so far through the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust;

(b) the actual amount distributed or earmarked (State-wise) for the next year; and

(c) what is the formula laid down for proper allotment of such funds as and when occasion arises?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The total assets at the credit of this Fund on 31st December, 1958, amounted to Rs. 34,85,441.42.

(b) and (c). No amount is earmarked for giving grants out of this trust fund. As the purpose of the Trust is to alleviate by grants of money or otherwise of general distress caused by failure or destruction of the crops or by any other calamity of like nature, grants are given by the Board for distress relief as and when occasion demands.

The Trust Fund is administered by a Board of Management consisting of:

(i) 5 persons appointed by the Central Government.

(ii) 13 persons appointed one each by the State Governments of Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

(iii) One person appointed by His Highness the former ruler of Jaipur.

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture is the Chairman of the Board.

The grants are intended for one or more of the following purposes:—

(1) In supplementing the subsistence ration under the Famine Code (Scarcity Manual or any rules for the time being in force) by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing or covering or of medical needs, for the aged or the infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

(2) In providing for the maintenance of orphans and workhouses.

(3) In relieving Pardah-Nashin women and children and other persons in distressed circumstances who, by social

or caste conditions, are debarred from applying for State relief and from submitting to the ordinary tests of distress prescribed in the Famine Code (Scarcity Manual or any rules for the time being in force).

(4) In helping to re-establish impoverished agriculturists and others who have lost the whole or a substantial portion of their capital in the period of distress, and thereby giving them a fresh start in life.

(5) In providing for any object specially recommended to the Board by the Central Government.

National Highway No. 6

1340. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Highway No. 6 including its bridges and culverts is likely to be completed; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the bridge over the Subernrekha river (near Baharagora) on the National Highway No. 6 is incomplete since long due to shortage of steel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) All missing links in the road work of National Highway No. 6 have been provided but a few bridges remains to be constructed between Calcutta and Orissa-Bihar border. The work on all the bridges is expected to be completed during the Third Plan.

(b) There is no delay on account of shortage of steel. Delay has been caused by acute foundation difficulties as well as the difficulty of obtaining some specialised equipment. The work is now expected to be completed before the monsoon of 1960.

Power Projects in Orissa

1341. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has been asked to include the Second Five Year Plan Power Projects in the Third Plan for want of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, what are these projects; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange involved?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture

1342. { Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased o state:

(a) whether a State Agriculture Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi on the 26th November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the broad details and decisions of the Conference?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No formal Conference of State Ministers was held on the 26th November, 1959. Agricultural Production in the country was, however, discussed generally, with the State Ministers who came to Delhi for attending the Special General Meeting of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Electricity for Assam

1343. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the lead survey carried out by

the Central Water and Power Commission, the maximum demand for the whole of Assam is estimated at 50,000 kw in 1965-66;

(b) if so, how it is going to be met; and

(c) the names of the projects with their power potential?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) and (c). The demand will be met mainly from the power available from Umtru and Umiam (Barapani) Hydro-Electric Schemes. The combined ultimate power potential of these two schemes has been estimated at 75,000 kw at 50 per cent. load factor, the initial development being limited to 36,000 kw at 50 per cent. load factor.

Slaughter Houses in Union Territories

1344. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slaughter houses in various Union Territories;

(b) the number of licence holders in each Territory;

(c) the number of animals slaughtered in each slaughter house daily; and

(d) the number of goats, sheep, cows and buffaloes among them slaughtered daily?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Railway Workshops

1345. { Shri L. Achaw Singh: / Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted comparing the organisational set up and service conditions of staff employed in the Production and Engineering Departments of the Perambur Railway Workshop and the Golden Rock Railway Workshop;

(b) if so, what are the main features of such comparative study;

(c) when such enquiries were made; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The main difference is that the set up of the Production organisations and the scale of pay of staff in the two workshops are not identical.

(c) The enquiry was made in 1957.

(d) The question of introducing a uniform system is under the consideration of the Southern Railway administration.

Air Accident

1346. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an aircraft of the Kalinga Airlines crashed near Dibrugarh (Assam) in the last week of November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A Dakota aircraft VT-CXR registered in the name of Indamer Company and operated by Kalinga Airlines was involved in an accident while taking off from Sookerating Airfield (Assam) on 25th November, 1959, as a result of which the aircraft was damaged. None was injured. The accident is under investigation.

Telephonic Communications between Imphal and Silchar

1347. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegraphic and telephonic communi-

cations between Imphal and Silcher are subject to a great delay due to the disconnection of the direct link between Cachar and Manipur;

(b) whether complaints have been received in this regard; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to restore the direct telecommunications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There has been no direct link, telegraph or telephone, between Imphal and Silcher since after the last war.

(b) There have been no complaints. The traffic is very small and is subject to delay due to interruptions.

(c) The traffic does not justify provision of a direct link but the position will be reviewed after the road line is completed.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

TREATMENT METED OUT TO SHRI KARAM SINGH

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): On a point of order, Sir, yesterday, a question relating to Shri Karam Singh was asked. You were kind enough to put it in a proper form. It was asked whether he was made to sit on frost, whether he was made to walk on snow and whether he was put out in night time. No reply was given. The reply given amounted to saying that the treatment meted out to him was generous and polite.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): No, no.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Today, it has been published in the *Statesman* that he was severely beaten by Chinese forces the day after he was arrested, that he was forced to walk and sleep on snow for three nights, no bed was provided to him and for two days he was not even given food. I would therefore request you that true facts may be revealed to this House as to what he said to our officers in Jammu hospital.

श्री बुशवक्त राय (खेरी) : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से इस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था कि वह स्वयम् आकर यहां बयान दें जब कर्नलसिंह का कल बयान हो गया था। कल यहां कहा गया कि वह फास्ट बाइट से सफर कर रहे हैं और उनकी हालत अभी अच्छी नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया है कि चीन सरकार ने यह कहा है कि उन के साथ जो ट्रीटमेंट किया गया है वह भला और मित्रवत्—या फैंडली ऐंड जेनरस। जब आप मेरा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं ऐलाऊ कर रहे हैं तो कम से कम एक स्टेटमेंट तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से करा दें कि असल वाक्या क्या है।

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is a matter in which I can very well understand the desire and anxiety of the House to know what exactly the facts were. The first information that reached us, that is, 2 or 3 weeks ago, when Shri Karam Singh reached Leh, I think, or Srinagar, was to the effect that he had been badly treated. It was a relatively brief report of what he said: not one sentence, it was longer than that. It was not a very full report. Immediately we sent that report to the Chinese Government and protested against this treatment. This House will remember, in the course of the debate, reference was made to the treatment of prisoners, Geneva Convention, etc.

Then, the reply to that was received a few days back, as I informed the House, I think in which they said, no, we treated him well and generously, which, of course, was directly contrary to the report we had received from Shri Karam Singh.

As the original report of Shri Karam Singh was relatively a brief one,

(Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

without details, we wanted to have an amplified and full report from him. We did not wish to trouble him too much immediately, because, the poor man was suffering in hospital. But, in the course of the last few days, some further particulars have been obtained from him. In fact, they have just reached us—I received the report just ten minutes ago. I have not been able to read it even. There is no doubt that the first general impression is that the treatment accorded to Shri Karam Singh and others was bad: in fact, very bad. It seems rather a grim story of bad treatment. I should like, naturally, to consider his report which I have not read yet —I just got it 10 minutes ago—fully and take such other steps in regard to it so far as the Chinese Government is concerned. It would be right and obviously desirable that I should take the House into our confidence in this matter. But, at the present moment, I have not yet even read that report, and it is rather difficult for me. I would suggest, if you will permit me to make a statement about this a few days later.....

Mr. Speaker: On Monday? Today is the 11th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: On the 14th. All right.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): On a point of information, yesterday we put some short notice questions on the subject. Unfortunately, at that time, because information was not given to us, we could not put further supplementary questions on the point. But, we find that even though the hon. Prime Minister has not received information, we find certain things, very serious things published in the newspapers. I wish to know whether this information that has been published this morning in the newspapers was available tho the Government earlier.

Mr. Speaker: These things that have appeared in the newspapers today.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must confess that I have not read the newspapers today at all. I have had no time. I was so much rushing about because of various reasons known to this House, I am sometimes unable to read the newspapers. Today is one of the days when I have not seen the newspapers.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): It is in the *Statesman*.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But, yesterday there was some reference to this, I think, in the newspapers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Today it is there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow, I am told that the account given in the newspapers is by no means accurate. In part it may be correct; but certainly in part it is not correct. It may be said that some kind of semi-leakage took place in Srinagar or Jammu perhaps, not authorised, with the result that a bit is correct; a bit is quite wrong. So, it is difficult for me, unless I go through the whole thing carefully and give the House the facts as they are supplied to us, to say much about the newspaper reports at this stage. But, I say, I repeat, when the question came up yesterday, I was not in possession of this information which has just come this morning.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : कर्मसिंह ने जो बयान दिया है उसकी एक नकल या समरी हम को मिल जानी चाहिये ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot at the moment say whether we will give. But, inevitably, if I make a statement, that statement itself will be a bit of a summary.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In this connection, in my speech in the debate on the Sino-Indian border problem, I mentioned regarding the statement of

Dr. Baliga in Hong Kong, I do not know whether this thing also has not been published correctly. Because Dr. Baliga said about Shri Karam Singh, I would like to know whether he had gone there in prior consultation with any of our Ministers and whether on his return, he did see either the Prime Minister or any Minister or governmental authority and explain to them the gist of his talk or give an authentic report of his talk.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This raises a different question, but I should like to clarify it in so far as I can. I wish to go a little further back.

Dr. Baliga had been invited together with a number of others by the Chinese Government to their annual celebrations beginning on 1st October. Dr. Baliga came to me then and said: "I have been invited, but in view of the developments that have taken place in Ladakh, I do not propose to accept this invitation". And he did not. He said: "Going to this celebration would be inappropriate for me at this stage." I entirely agreed with him and he did not go. He asked me then, "Later, some time later, may I go?" I said: "Certainly, if you want to go." He said, "As a tourist I am going, may I go?" I said, "It is welcome to you to go later."

Then, some other developments took place and he, together with his wife, fixed up their going there, as they told me, as tourists, and before they were going, he came and saw me again, and said: "I have fixed it up. I am going day after tomorrow. These unfortunate developments are occurring from day to day. Should I go? Should I cancel my visit?" I told him I did not wish to come in his way if he was going as a tourist; he and his wife could go.

They had fixed it up, so he went. And when he came back, he came to see me. In fact, he came directly here and saw me, and said that although he had gone in a non-official, tourist's capacity, he had met some leading personalities there—because, if I may say so, he is known there as a very famous surgeon in Bombay, and his services have been requisitioned for surgical purposes repeatedly in Bombay. So, they knew him; they said: "We want to thank you for the work you have done for our people there".

So, he did see some noted personalities. I saw him, I think, perhaps for ten minutes only. There was not very much new that he said. He said: "All I can say is what the Chinese people or the leaders told me. I can have no opinion, I am merely conveying to you what they said." As far as I remember, he said something to the effect of their great desire for peaceful settlements and peace etc. I do not quite remember if he said anything about these prisoners to me then, possibly he did, but that was that the Chinese had issued a statement to this effect—he knew nothing about it obviously—that these prisoners were treated well. That is all that he told me, and that came, I think, from a message from Hong Kong too.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Before he arrived, that message had come.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was not to me. He was asked by somebody in Hong Kong, and he said this was the Chinese story. He repeated that, he was not committed to it, he knew nothing about it.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): May I know whether the statement of Shri Karam Singh has been tape-recorded, and whether the Government has received its text?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know whether it has been tape-recorded or not. I have got a copy of it. Whether it is tape-recorded or not I cannot say.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I just want to request the hon. Prime Minister not to send any protest to foreign countries unless full information is gathered. In this case I am

[Shri Tyagi]

afraid his Ministry has let him down, because they made a protest to China about this incident without knowing the full details. On the sketchy statement taken in the beginning, a protest ought not to have been sent, for if they receive full details now and if they forward them now again to China, they will be deemed to be an afterthought.

Some Hon. Members: What is the harm?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member, Shri Tyagi's warning has force in it. That is perfectly true, but one has always to balance these things. If we do not protest at the right time, and do so weeks later, then also it may be said: "Why didn't they do so originally?"

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I make a request that when the Prime Minister makes his statement about this, the full statement of Shri Karam Singh may be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just said it would not be laid on the Table—without reading it I am saying that. I am saying without knowing what it contains that I do not propose to give any assurance of this kind.

Mr. Speaker: All relevant facts will be taken into account including newspaper reports. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he would make as full a statement as possible. In view of that I do not think it is necessary to give my consent to the adjournment motion.

12.14 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Report on Market Arrivals of Foodgrains

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on an Enquiry into the Pace and Pattern of Market Arrivals of Foodgrains for the 1958-59 Season. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1780/59.*]

12.14½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 43

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I want to make the following statement.

In reply to the supplementaries to Starred Question No. 43 by S/s. Goray and Valvi on 17-11-1959 regarding the Fourth All India Conference of Warehousemen, I had mentioned certain figures regarding the number of warehouses functioning under the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations, the warehouses likely to be built during the next two years and the present stock position in all the warehouses. The correct figures are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 14th December will consist of—

(1) Consideration and passing of the Indian Statistical Institute Bill.

(2) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, 1959.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Discussion on the food situation on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on 16th December, 1959.

(7) Discussion on the Report of the Central Pay Commission on a motion to be moved by Shri T. C. N. Menon and others at 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 17th December, 1959.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You remember, Sir, the trouble which is going on in Dandakaranya. You promised that the Minister would make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not here. The other day the Minister said . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Did he promise?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He said he would soon make a full statement on the various points raised regarding Dandakaranya. Hon. Members had tabled a motion for discussion about Dandakaranya. I told them that we might await a fuller statement and fix it up. Inasmuch as the session will come to an end on the 22nd, they want this statement to be made as early as possible. Let him make the statement by Monday or Tuesday if he likes; and if I consider it proper, I will fix a date for discussion.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): In the last session I had tabled a motion for amending the Mines Rescue Rules, but for want of time it was not taken up. It has been included this time and time has been allotted. The session is coming to a close, and there is no mention of it. So, I would request the hon. Minister. . .

Mr. Speaker: Statutory rules framed under the Mines Act?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It is a question of subordinate legislation and those rules may be amended by this House. The hon. Member has given notice twice.

Mr. Speaker: It must be included in the week's business because the statutory right is there to modify those rules.

12·19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

Who are the Ministers who want to speak?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Dr. P. S. Deshmukh wants to speak.

Mr. Speaker: What about the hon. Finance Minister?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is no reference to my items.

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted is 2 hours. We have already taken 1 hour and 58 minutes. Therefore, I shall extend the time by half an hour. I think that will be enough for both the hon. Ministers.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I was trying to tell the House yesterday, that there was no failure on the part of the Ministry to implement the new policy on co-operation, and as such, the allegation implied in the cut motion of my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi is unwarranted; if not unkind. I with to state that the new policy was formulated in November, 1958. Then, immediately, a working group was constituted to go into the question of the implementa-

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

tion of the new policy. And this working group submitted its report in January, 1959.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This report was discussed by the representatives of the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and prominent field workers and non-official workers in the co-operative field. Then, in April, the National Development Council discussed the findings of this joint consultation betwen the States, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and also the co-operators. The State Governments were accordingly informed in May about the salient features of this new policy. The main features are as follows:

(a) Co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit;

(b) Responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat;

(c) The programmes for increased agricultural production should be carried out through the village co-operative and the village panchayat;

(d) It should be the aim that every family is represented in the village co-operative;

(e) The co-operative membership should be so developed as to bring within its fold all rural families, before the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(f) The membership should be increased to 20 millions by the end of the Second Five Year Plan;

(g) The grant of credit to co-operatives should be closely linked with programmes for increasing agricultural production and for marketing;

(h) The programme of marketing and processing should be accelerated and enlarged;

(i) The training programmes should be expanded;

(j) Laws and procedures should be simplified; and

(k) Non-official effort should be encouraged on a considerable scale.

In July, the Ministers of Co-operation met in Mysore, and again discussed the best methods of implementing the new policy. We had called for supplementary plans from the State Governments, and the plans were finalised in September, 1959. Now, we are in December. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi could say that there was a failure on the part of the Ministry, so far as the new co-operative policy was concerned.

Again, I may tell the hon. Members of the House that two committees have been constituted, one on co-operative farming, and another to find out the means to increase credit facilities for production programmes. The former committee is being led by Mr. Nijalingappa of Mysore, and the credit facilities committee by Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta. Another study team has been sent abroad to study co-operative farming societies and their activities abroad. Therefore, both the Centre as well as the State Governments are doing as much as they could to expedite in implementing the policy as well as the programme.

Shri Panigrahi was asking me yesterday as to the break-up of the

targets. I cannot give the full targets for each State, because it is a long list. As far as his State is concerned, I can say that the State Government have agreed to reorganise 272 co-operative societies; and in the new plans, they are given assistance, to have 15 godowns of marketing societies and 33 processing societies.

Shri Panigrahi also asked about the work done, as far as green manure was concerned. I must say that the south is progressing very well in green manuring. The figures for the various States are as follows: Andhra Pradesh 19.19 lakhs acres; Madras 6.68 lakhs acres; Uttar Pradesh 4.47 lakhs acres; Bihar 4.03 lakhs acres; and Kerala 2.26 lakhs acres. The other States are also trying to come up, but somehow or other, the north is not taking kindly to this green manure.

Another point on which information was wanted by Shri Panigrahi was about the number of compost-pits dug in the last quarter. During the last quarter, ending June, 1959, there were new compost-pits dug, their number being 6,26,000, yielding roughly 15 to 18 lakhs tons. In this connection, I may say that the National Sample Survey conducted a crop estimate survey, and according to their findings, there is a net higher yield of about 15 to 20 per cent in the community development block areas as compared with the general yield.

Shri P. K. Deo had tabled a cut motion about sugar factories. This question has been debated upon once or twice on the floor of the House. Even while answering a question in the House last time, I had stated that owing to the stringency and the difficulties of foreign exchange, we have resorted to getting the machinery made, as far as possible, through the consortia. The consortia are working, and very soon, they will be able to supply the machinery for almost the required number of sugar factories that are coming up.

As far as the Orissa State is concerned, only two licences were allotted to that State; and only one organisation was in a position to avail of this licence. Though the licence was granted to the factory on the 17th December, 1956, I am sorry that the Aska Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. has not yet gone into production. As for the other one at Bargarh in Sambalpur district, we have received the application, but, unfortunately, they were not able to raise the necessary funds; therefore, the licence was not given in time, and later on, when the foreign exchange was exhausted, the Central Government advised them to wait.

Another application came from the State Government in December, 1958, for grant of licences to two co-operative sugar factories, one at Sambalpur or Kalahandi district, and another at Cuttack, Koraput, Ganjam or Puri district. They have not specified the area, nor the capacity; nor have they given us the other details necessary. Therefore, these two applications were not considered. It is the desire of the Centre as well as the State Governments to encourage co-operative sugar factories as far as possible. But the persons coming forward to organise these concerns should be able to give us full data. Barring that there is no other difficulty as far as Orissa is concerned. I am sure Shri P. K. Deo will try to influence both the non-official and official elements in his State and see that as far as possible full data are given for facilitating the grant of licences by the Centre.

I do not think there is anything more I have to answer because I have given full details on the points raised by hon. Members. I hope the House will grant the Demand.

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I wish to move my cut motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is no time for moving cut motions.

Shri P. G. Deb: There was no time yesterday. Today also there is no time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was no time yesterday? I asked all hon. Members whether they wanted to move cut motions. Some hon. Members did move their cut motions. Now it is the reply that is being given.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There were some points raised with respect to the supply of fertilisers and their use also. My hon. friend, Shri L. Achaw Singh, a practical farmer, pointed out that where there was no irrigation, it was risky to use fertiliser. He also referred to many commonsense propositions all of which we follow. We try to warn farmers against using fertiliser without taking account of the quality of the soil. He also complained that there was no satisfactory arrangement about soil testing. It is true that some years back this was not being attended to. But that is not the position today. I admit that it has not covered the whole area, but we have started soil testing laboratories all over India and a large number of samples is being tested now.

So far as the use of fertiliser on areas where there is no irrigation is concerned, it has got to be carefully done. Otherwise, it is likely to do damage. He also complained that cowdung manure, night soil and other things were not properly used. That is quite true. We are making best efforts in this direction. But in spite of the fact that we used to give some subsidy for composting, it is a fact that there is misuse of a lot of manure which many other countries like Japan use to the fullest. All that we can do is to draw people's attention to this. Through the Extension Service and other organisations, we try to do it.

It was also pointed out that it was not proper for us to export any groundnut cake. There are two views about it. It is true that it is a valuable cattle feed and to drain the country of a lot of this stuff would be detrimental to the health of the poorly-fed cattle in India. On the other hand, we have tried to pursue a sort of a middle path and we have exported certain quantities of groundnut cake in order that we get some fertiliser. The Finance Ministry has kindly agreed that the foreign exchange earned as a result of the export of groundnut cake would be utilised for importing fertiliser. On that understanding, the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to permit the export of a certain quantity.

Another point raised was that we had not sent reports about the utilisation of TCM fertilisers given to us by the USA. The position is that so far as my Ministry is concerned, regular reports have been sent. The reports, however, have got to be collated because it is not only one item of fertilisers that is covered by TCM assistance; there are other items in other fields also. These have got to be consolidated and then a report sent to the ICA organisation. There may have been some delay, but the Finance Ministry is dealing with this. There was already a question asked about this. Some information has been given. I think on the 22nd December, there is going to be another question in this House when the Finance Ministry proposes to explain the position. There is no truth in the allegation that there have been any lapses on our part. There have not been any lapses. The utmost that can be said is that the use of certain insignificant quantities of fertilisers was not utilised and thus not reported about. Apart from that, there has been no difficulty so far as this matter is concerned.

I am very glad to hear from the hon. Member from Assam that in some of his areas as much as 1600—2000 lbs. of paddy per acre has been grown. If this could be the average, and that too without fertilisers, all the better

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): That is in Manipur.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I stand corrected. In Manipur, I know the average yield is higher as compared to other places. But it all depends on the nature of the cultivation, on the way they till the land, utilise compost and other manures and so on. If they do it in that way, it may not be necessary to use fertilisers. But I personally think that if after taking all these steps and trouble if there is proper rainfall or irrigation water and fertilisers are used, they will give still better results. That is what we have found everywhere. Fertilisers may do harm if foolishly used. Anything foolishly used will do harm. But it is an absolute necessity for India's production to go up to use larger quantities of fertilisers to that end. We have been preaching the use of fertilisers. But the quantities that are being supplied to us are very very insufficient. I agree with the complaint of hon. Members that we are not getting sufficient fertilisers. There is also black market in some places so far as this is concerned. Again, I was amazed to hear that some people are making illicit liquor out of it. That was quite a revelation to me, because I did not know of this strange use of it.

But we have come to the House with a certain degree of improvement in the situation. With a larger availability of foreign exchange, there is a slightly bigger quantity of fertiliser imported. To that extent, we are better off, although in the meantime, the demand has also gone up. From 16 lakh tons, it has now gone up to 18 lakh tons. It is impossible for us to keep pace with the demand, but we are trying to impress on the Finance Ministry the desirability of adequate allocation of foreign exchange for import of fertilisers. That is the utmost we can do. The Finance Ministry does realise the importance of the import of fertilisers. But there are many other difficulties. They have to allocate foreign exchange for other purposes also which are equally important and vital for the needs of the country.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Why is it that indigenous production of fertilisers has gone down?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry I forgot to reply to that point.

It is correct that the indigenous manufacture of fertilisers has gone down. That was because in both the factories, a certain amount of reorganisation, cleaning and overhauling were going on. For some days there was no production. There is also expansion taking place. As a result, for certain periods there has been a shortfall of about 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in one case and about 10,000 or 15,000 tons in the other. That is the explanation. Of course, I have nothing to do with Sindri. I merely purchase the stuff that they produce. So far as the shortfall is concerned, it is the Ministry of Industry which should really give an adequate reply.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I want to know what the hon. Minister has got to say about my suggestion. Are the agriculturists given proper incentives? They are not given fair prices for their agricultural products. The prevailing prices are only Rs. 9/- and Rs. 10/-. The average yield is from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As every one in the House knows this is a big question. I am glad that our attitude is changing so far as this is concerned. I think with the assurance and the statement made by my senior colleague Shri S. K. Patil, a general assurance will be carried to the Members of the House and to the farmers in India that at long last we are keener about giving incentives and better prices to the farmer.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रमड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल भी कहा था कि माननीय मंत्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस बात के लिये प्रार्थना करेंगे या उन

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

से कहा गया था कि जो खादों की वसूली के सिलसिले में किसानों के साथ सख्ती की जा रही है, उसको रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे या नहीं, ऐसा कोई प्रान्तीय सरकारों को लिखा गया है या नहीं ?

डा० पं० शा० बेनर्जी : यह जरा एक पेचीदा सवाल है । एक तरफ तो किसान चाहते हैं कि उन्हें खाद मिले और मैं आपको जवाब देने वाला था क्योंकि आपने खाद शब्द फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है और मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य फर्टिलाइजर्स को ही खाद कहते थे I quite see from the hon. Member's speech that he refers to *khad* meaning fertilizer thereby. The reason why we have been able to popularise this scheme of fertilizers was that we gave very large credit to the cultiva ors. When we preached the Japanese method we gave credit to the extent of Rs. 10 crores. But those who took the fertilizers did not pay back. If this happens everywhere it is impossible for others to get credit for fertilizers.

If there is unreasonable pressure being exercised in any place I can understand that it should not be done. But it is very necessary that whatever loans and advances are given to the cultivators should be returned so that other cultivators may get them.

What happened in Hyderabad was this. The whole scheme was taken up with very great enthusiasm. The Japanese method progressed tremendously. But the cultivators did not repay or the Government did not realise the loans that had been advanced for the purchase of fertilizers with the result that next year they could not purchase anything and they could not get any money and the Japanese method did not make any further progress. So, we have to go in between the two extremes. This is, of course, a matter which rests entirely with the State Governments. We could not tell them to go slow; it must be left to their discretion, otherwise they will ask me to make good what is not realised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put to the House separately? Or may I put them all together?

Some Hon. Members: Together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will put all the cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 25, 108, 121, 130, 131."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.'"

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

12.44 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: SUSPENSION OF RULE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we will take up the next item.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its applica ion to the motion for reference of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Sir, I am going to move a few moments hereaf.er that a Bill known as the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many talks going on between different groups. It is difficult to carry on business here. Order, order. Some hon. Members do not even hear my calling. The hon. Minister may now proceed.

Shri Datar: It is proposed in the motion that I am going to make that this Bill, namely, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. You are aware of Rule 74 which says that such motions cannot ordinarily be made in respect of any matters referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution. Here, in this case, we propose to deal with the question of land reforms in general so far as the Tripura Administration is concerned.

Secondly, there were different pieces of legislation relating to land revenue administration. We thought

[Shri Datar]

that it would be better to have a detailed land revenue administration also provided for in this case. You will see that in chapter IV of the Bill we are dealing with revenue, survey and settlement and the question of land revenue which, perhaps, will have to be altered if it becomes necessary. It has also to be considered. Then, we have got certain provisions relating to agrarian reforms, revenue administration and the question of compensation also.

These are a number of matters which would be in the interests of all of us to have these provisions considered very carefully by a Joint Committee. That is the reason why I am moving that that this particular proviso might be suspended and the House enabled to have this particular Bill referred to a Joint Committee so that we shall have the advantage of the views of the hon. Members of the Joint Committee, because this Bill, as I have stated, lays down or consolidates the whole law regarding land revenue administration.

Secondly, it also deals with a number of land reforms. So far as this part of the Bill is concerned, it is likely to be a model Bill to the extent that other States might take advantage of it. For this purpose I move that this particular proviso (1) to Rule 4 be suspended.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): One a point of order, Sir. This proviso is always sought to be suspended whenever a motion for a Select Committee is made like that.

An Hon. Member: Joint Committee.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: So I request that a reference be made to the Rules Committee to change this Rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a different affair altogether. Now, for the present we shall decide; and if the hon. Member puts in a motion we will see whether that can be done.

The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

12.50 hrs.

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddanan-jappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan and the mover

and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the

total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

This is a comprehensive and perhaps a model Bill dealing with two important categories of subjects. One is the land revenue administration and the other is the much needed land reforms. So far as the first part is concerned, from the number of Acts and regulations to be repealed you will find that there were different laws in the territory of Tripura and we consider it would be better to have more or less uniform set of principles on which the land revenue administration will be carried on. We have got land revenue codes or Acts in various parts of the States There are a number of common principles which are accepted by most of these States Secondly, the land revenue administration should not only be uniform but also progressive and expeditious as well. It is on account of all these circumstances that for the first time on a consolidated basis an attempt is made in part II of this Bill to deal with all questions relating to land revenue administration. The administrative machinery that has to carry on the land revenue work as also the assessment, survey and settlement of lands has been dealt with in this Part. It is natural that land revenue has to be assessed and from time to time it will also have to be revised. Provision will have to be made for a proper survey of the land. After all lands are surveyed and they are duly brought under settlement. Then it would be easy to know both for the Government and the people as to what are the principles on which the lands have been surveyed and who is the owner or the person in possession or occupation of the various lands. The House is aware that there are some provisions of this nature in other State Acts dealing with what are commonly known as the record of rights. They give to us, at a glance a picture of the title as also the question of occupation of various lands, how the title has accrued from one person to the other and how the record of rights would give to us at any time a picture of the title and possession as also the other particulars that are needed not only by the Government but by the common people also. These are the various provisions that have been made in Part II for the purpose of having, as I have said, a proper land revenue administration. It is not necessary for me at this stage to go into details because most of these provisions are akin to those in other States. A few are there which are of a peculiar nature as land tenure here has certain specialities of its own. All the same, for the first time a systematic attempt is made to have a uniform law and a proper procedure for the purpose of land revenue administration. Here and there you will find provision has been made for correcting the records or for the aggrieved party to approach higher authorities in appeal or revision whenever any particular point is found against him

I would then pass on to the more important problems, so far as the rights over the lands are concerned. There are certain peculiar features in the territory of Tripura and I shall give a brief history of them. In Tripura 3626 villages cover an area of 4116 square miles. The total area comes to 26 lakhs of acres of which the area sown is about 3.9 lakhs. The main crops are rice and jute. A five year programme has already been settled by the Government for coordinating and completing an accu-

[Shri Datar]

rate survey of all these lands and the work has already been going on in two sub-divisions out of ten. It is expected that by 1964 there would be a complete survey of all the lands in this territory at a cost of about Rs. 1.33 crores. That work is already proceeding.

There are about four categories of lands in Tripura territory. The first is what are known as *kayami* taluks which are permenently settled estates comprising an area of about 1.45 lakh acres. With regard to this you will find that very substantial revisions are being proposed in this Bill. The second category is *takshichi* which comprised of estates settled for stated purposes mostly for 20 years with rights of renewal. They comprise an area of 65507 acres out of which 54630 acres are under tea cultivation. The third category—*Niskar* lands—is revenue free lands held by religious or charitable institutions and ex-Government servants or others for past services and they cover an area of about 2956 acres. A great bulk of this area is cultivated by tenants or crop sharers. So far as these are concerned. they are heritable but not transferable, so far as the tenants are concerned. Lastly, we have *khasmahals* tenure which is more or less prevalent elsewhere also. They are ryotwari holdings, comprising an area of about 201,900 acres. These holdings are generally small but in a few cases ryotwari holders called Jotedars hold comparatively larger areas. The rights of ryotwari holdings are not defined in any statute but they generally enjoy by custom permanent, heritable and transferable rights. In these lands too the tenants are crop sharers. There are sub tenants also.

When the question of land reforms was taken in hand, Government had to consider in particular certain reforms so far as what are known as the intermediaries are concerned—that is, those who derive some benefits from the persons who are in actual occupation of the land. They give a small fraction by way of land revenue to the Government. Thus they are between the actual cultivator and the Government. It was considered that so far as this class of intermediaries is concerned, they ought to be abolished as a class. Therefore, the first reform that has been effected in this respect is that all these persons, the intermediaries, will have to disappear and the lands will have to be given to the persons who are in actual occupation of the lands with ownership rights. But whenever there are certain intermediaries who are prepared to carry on the actual cultivation of the lands—personal cultivation—then their case will be considered. I shall further point out that we have laid down certain limits and within those limits—family basis, primary basis etc.—they will be entitled to retain a portion of the land provided they are prepared to cultivate it on a personal basis. Subject to this, naturally all the rights of the intermediaries will have to be taken away and those who are in actual occupation of the lands will have to be made owners of these lands. Therefore, ownership rights have to be vested in these persons whose number is fairly large. That is the first most important scheme of reforms that has been brought into this present Bill.

13 hrs.

Then, according to the present Bill the idea is that the persons who will become the owners, either those who were formerly intermediaries but who propose to keep the minimum extent of land for their personal cultivation or the large number of actual occupants who are clothed with the rights of ownership, this big class, will be known as the "raiyats". They are "raiyats" not only in the sense that they actually cultivate the land but they are owners of the land as well. That is the reason why this particular expression has been used in this Bill

Thereafter, naturally, certain rights of intermediaries will have to be abolished, in the sense that they will

have to be taken over by Government. These rights, as I shall be pointing out in the course of my speech, will have to be acquired by giving them compensation. The question of compensation, naturally, as you are aware, is a very difficult question. We have to take into consideration the various principles that today we accept so far as they constitute the vital and fundamental principles on which land revenue is to be based.

I shall be pointing out how the principles of compensation have been laid down. As the House is aware, it is for this hon. House and the other House to lay down the principles of compensation. That also has been provided. The lands will be vesting in Government and compensation according to a certain category, according to certain principles or graded principles will be paid to the various intermediaries and thereafter the intermediaries as a class will disappear. Those of them who can keep with them a certain minimum acreage of land will also become, what we call, "raiyats"; they will not be intermediaries at all. As "raiyats", landholders or owners certain rights are given to them, which have been discussed in great detail in this Bill and to which I would be very briefly making a reference.

The next question is whether it would be open to a "raiyat" to lease his land to tenants. These tenants are known as "under-raiyats". It has been made possible. In the cases that have been specified it would be open to a "raiyat" to lease his land to an "under-raiyat" subject to certain conditions. Those conditions also have been specified. One of the conditions is that there ought not to be, what you call, uncertainty or suspense of tenure. Therefore, it has been laid down that whenever any such lands are to be let out or leased to a tenant, who will be called an "under-raiyat", the minimum period would be five years. The period of five years can, however, be renewed from time to time. Conditions have been laid down under which if the tenant does not carry on his work properly, if the tenant is guilty of active waste or he does not fulfil certain other conditions which have been laid down, then he will have to be evicted from the land. The question of eviction is a very important one. While, on the one hand, we ought to avoid unfair evictions, on the other hand, it might be necessary to enforce evictions when the persons in occupation do not carry on the work properly. After all, above the interests of an individual in his cultivation there is naturally the interest of the society or the State and, therefore, there ought to be a proper attention to the lands and the crops will have to be properly reaped. If the lands are allowed to go waste or are not attended to, to that extent you will find that it is a loss to the State as well. Therefore suitable provisions have been made.

Then, one of the most important points that have been dealt with in this section is the fixation of rent. How the rent is to be fixed has been dealt with by pointing out how gross revenue has to be taken into account, how the actual revenue has to be taken into account and what are the principles on which the actual rent that a tenant has to pay is to be fixed. That point has also fully discussed. Whenever a question arises, naturally, the question of compensation has also to be taken into account.

These are some of the important points so far as the main purpose is concerned. I might also point out here that the Bill deals with certain other very important points which have to be noted. It deals with the question of ceilings. So far as the question of ceiling is concerned, it was a matter which had been agitating the minds of the public for a number of years. At public meetings also this question has often been raised There have been different opinions on this. Sometimes it is stated that there should be no ceiling at all, at some other time it is stated that ceilings should be fixed at a particular number of acres, and there

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are others who say that it should be fixed either at a lower figure or a higher figure. All these points will have to be considered, as far as possible, from an all-India point of view to the extent that a uniform principle regarding ceiling is accepted. This question was considered in all its details and after a thorough consideration by the Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission we have arrived at certain principles.

All these principles have been noted in the three Bills that this House will have to deal—the Tripura Bill, the Manipur Bill which is of a similar nature though there are certain departures because of the local conditions, and the question of ceiling is also common to Delhi. There has been a slight change so far as the number of acres is concerned but, all the same, you will find that for the first time the Government of India have come to certain definite principles so far as land reforms are concerned All these principles, especially those with regard to the ceilings, have been noted in all the three Bills with which this hon House will have to deal—as I have already said, one is the Tripura Land Reforms Bill which I am placing before the House, and other is the Manipur Bill and the third is a shorter Bill dealing mostly with the question of ceilings in the Delhi territory. You will find that, subject to a small variation in the actual extent of ceiling, certain common principles have been laid down and they are generally followed

I may also make a mention here about what is known as "basic holding". "Basic holding" is the most minimum extent of land that a man can have. It has another bearing also which should be taken into account, namely, that in India there are a number of States, especially hilly areas, where the evil of fragmentation has been going apace. That is an evil which has to be checked. Therefore, in the two Bills relating to Tripura and Manipur provision has been made for the prevention of fragmentation. For that purpose the "basic holding" has also to be clearly laid down. In this case we have laid down two standard acres—there are different types of measurements and a standard type will be arrived at—as the "basic holding".

Then we have defined also a family holding. A family holding is one in which there are ordinarily five members. The House will see that according to the definition, a family would consist of the husband, the wife, their children and their grand-children also. They would constitute a family. If the number of family members is five, then, they would be entitled to have a land which is equal to a family holding. But, if it is found that there are more members, something more will have to be given, but the maximum limit of a basic holding, however large a family may be, has been laid down at 50 in the present case and in Delhi, if I mistake not, it is laid down at 60. So, you will find that the family holding has also to be taken into account

Then, as far as the question of what is known as the fixation of a ceiling is concerned, certain procedures will have to be gone through. The man's total extent of land will have to be found out, wherever the land is. Then, he will be entitled to keep a minimum for his own cultivation, and a minimum when there is a family. In excess of this, whatever remains, or, in excess of the prescribed ceiling, whatever remains will have to go either to Government or to such of the tenants as are not in possession of such holdings. That is how the question is very important. You will find that a large measure of the acreage of such territories would be thus made available for distribution amongst those who would make better use of the land. For example, if there is a co-operative society or if there are other institutions of public interest,—the words "public benefit"

have also been defined—after the Government takes all these lands, they will keep to themselves the power of distributing these lands for proper purposes. The details will be worked out and the advantage will be that all the excess or surplus land will be available for distribution to proper persons.

Then the words "personal cultivation" have also been properly described. The maximum rent has been provided for. I have already pointed out, the ceilings. Compensation rates have also been mentioned. Fragmentation has been provided against.

There is one more point which is of interest to persons who belong to the Scheduled Tribes. The lot of Scheduled Tribes is far from satisfactory. If, for example, a free sale or transfer of lands from them is allowed, the poor and helpless people will be completely deprived of their lands. Therefore, certain restrictions on alienations have been laid down. There can be no opposition to their transferring lands to the members of Scheduled Tribes, but a transfer to a non-Scheduled Tribe member could be effected when it has been consented to by the Government authorities. Government authorities will consider all the questions as to whether there is any such need of a transfer to a non-Scheduled Tribe member from a Scheduled Tribe member. I know that such restrictions against alienations have been highly beneficial to the member of the Scheduled Tribes because, thereby, they will not lose lands. If moneylenders and others take advantage of the general law, than these poor people will, as I have stated, be completely deprived of their lands. So, in their interests, certain restrictions on their right of free transfer have to be laid down. This has been duly provided for.

Now, I shall very briefly pass over certain provisions in this Bill. So far as Part I is concerned, as I have stated, it deals with certain definitions. I would request the House to note the definition of the expression "family holding". It means the land used for agricultural purposes which is equal to 6·4 standard acres in area. There are persons under disability where they can keep certain lands with them or they can lease them to others. These persons under disability are: a widow, a minor, "a woman who is unmarried or who, if married, is divorced or separated from her husband or whose husband is a person falling under item (iv) or (v)". The persons falling under these items are: a member of the Armed Forces and persons who are incapable of cultivating land by reason of some physical or mental disability.

Then I would request the House to note the definition of "personal cultivation". Personal cultivation means:

"(i) by his own labour, or

(ii) by the labour of any member of his family, or

(iii) by servants or by hired labour on wages, payable in cash or in kind but not as a share of produce,". . . etc

"But not as a share of produce" has been purposely put in because, otherwise, what will happen is, personal cultivation would become only a subterfuge. The explanation under this definition is very important. It says:

"Land shall not be deemed to be cultivated under the personal supervision of a person or a member of his family unless. . .".

This is very important—

"such person or member resides in the village in which the land is situated or in a nearby village situated within a distance to be prescribed, during the major part of the agricultural season;".

This explanation has been put in so that advantage of any defect in the definition of personal cultivation

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should not be taken as to mean that there is an absentee landlord. The words "personal cultivation" has to be understood in the specified and limited sense that has been employed here.

Then "public purpose" has been specifically mentioned in the Bill, because there should be no doubt as to the disposal of the land. Whenever land has to be taken or vested with Government, and when the land has again to be given to others, there should be no defect in the procedure at all. "Public purpose" includes:

> "a purpose connected with allotment of land to cultivators, under-raiyats ejected as a result of resumption, landless agricultural workers or co-operative farming societies;".

Then, the House will kindly note the definitions of "raiyat" and "under-raiyat". Further, a standard acre means one acre of 'lunga' or 'nal' or two acres of 'tilla' land. These are the peculiar terms which are in use in Tripura.

I would not like to go through Part II of the Bill except to point out that the usual provisions regarding the land revenue administration have been elaborately dealt with here, because, as I have stated, this is going to be a consolidated piece of legislation so far as land revenue administration in Tripura is concerned. All these provisions will be found, in effect, either in the land revenue Acts or codes of other States.

Then I would invite the attention of the House to Part III where the rights of raiyats in land are dealt with. Rights of the raiyats, in the sense that I have already explained, would mean that the land shall be permanent, heritable and transferable. This is mentioned in clause 102. The basic holding has also been referred to. 25 standard acres is the "permissible limit" for a person under disability, and this has been laid down in clause 105. The maximum rent has also been provided for.

I would here mention one important point. We have laid down the date as 10th August, 1957, in clause 103. It was the date when, for the first time, it was announced that Government were undertaking a detailed measure for the purpose of land revenue administration in Tripura. Therefore, whatever has been done after 10th August, 1957 will have to be disregarded.

The rights of under-raiyats have been defined in Chapter X. So far as reasonable rent is concerned, I invite the attention of the House to clause 116, especially sub-clause (3). To determine the reasonable rent, the competent authority shall have regard to a number of circumstances, which have to be fully considered. If, for example, there is an under-raiyat who does not pay, he will have to be evicted. That is made clear in clause 121.

If any improvements are effected in the land, the advantages will continue to subsist in the person who has improved the land. There are provisions about surrender and an under-raiyat shall be liable to pay to Government in respect of that land compensation as determined under article 3.

A list of raiyats has to be prepared and something like a right of pre-emption has been given. If a raiyat proposes to sell his land, he will have to give the first opportunity of purchase to an under-raiyat. That is provided in clause 134. The procedure that is to be followed has also been dealt with.

Then, I would invite attention to Part IV, which deals with the question of acquisition of estates and rights of intermediaries. An intermediary has been defined as,

"a person who holds in an estate the right, title or interest of a talukdar and includes—

(i) a person who holds land either revenue-free or at a concessional rate, and

(ii) a tenure holder."

The whole procedure has been dealt with and how the compensation has to be found out has been discussed in subsequent clauses, starting from clause 138. Rights of intermediaries to certain lands provided they are prepared to cultivate them are dealt with in clause 139.

Assessment and payment of compensation has been discussed in Chapter XII. I would not at this stage deal with it, except to invite attention to clause 148, where it is laid down how for the purpose of assessment of compensation payable in respect of an estate, the gross income has to be found out as also the net income and also how the final form has to be worked out. Clause 149 says:

"The compensation payable to an intermediary shall be a multiple of his net income...".

This multiple is being gradually reduced. When the net income does not exceed Rs. 1,000, it is 15 times; between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500, it is 12 times. Then it goes down to all times, 10 times and finally 2 times. So, you will find that it depends on the extent of the net income.

One very salutary principle has been followed so far as religious and charitable institutions are concerned. I would request the House to note clause 149(2) which says:

"(2) where the net income or any portion of the net income from an estate is dedicated exclusively to charitable or religious purposes, the compensation payable in respect of such net income or portion shall, instead of being assessed under sub-section (1), be assessed as a perpetual annuity equal to such net income or portion, as the case may be...".

This has been made an exception to the general rule, because it is desirable that such religious and charitable institutions should be carried on well and their income should not be depleted as far as possible.

Part V deals with the ceilings on land holdings. Here we have given the definition of the word 'family', as I have pointed out and 25 standard acres in the aggregate has been fixed as the ceiling. They are not to exceed 50 standard acres in any case. What is to be done with regard to the excess land and how it is to be distributed are also laid down here.

Clause 172(1) says:

"Where any excess land of a raiyat is in his actual possession, the excess land shall vest in the Government".

Where any excess land of a raiyat vests in the Government, Government shall pay compensation to the raiyat in the first instance. That is a welcome departure made in this case and Government will recover it from such persons as are liable, thereto. When it is found that the amount is not paid, it carries interest at 2½ per cent.

Prevention of fragmentation is a matter which has to be duly attended to. You will find it in Chapter XIV Fragment means a holding of less than two standard acres in area. In all cases where a land has to be settled on a person, this has to be taken into account, viz., that a holding should not go below two standard acres.

Lastly, I invite attention to clause 190:

"No transfer of a land by a person who is a member of the

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Scheduled Tribes shall be valid unless—

(a) the transfer is to another member of the Scheduled Tribes; or

(b) where the transfer is to a person who is not a member of any such tribe, it is made with the previous permission in writing of the Collector; or

(c) the transfer is by way of mortgage to a co-operative society."

Clause 192 says that this Act overrides all other Acts and the Schedule lays down the enactments which have been repealed.

Sir, for the first time this Bill consolidates the whole law relating to the land revenue administration and it incorporates a large number of very welcome provisions so far as the question of land reform is concerned. I am confident that the provisions of this Bill will commend themselves to the approval of the House.

Before I conclude, I should like to make a reference to our desire to have the provisions of this Bill duly scrutinised and improved, where improvement is necessary, by a Joint Committee. As I said, this is a very important Bill dealing with land reforms in particular and so, I am confident that this Bill will emerge from the Joint Committee in such a manner that it will be useful and progressive and it will not only be in the interests of Tripura, but will serve as a model to other States also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan and Shri B. N. Datar.

and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Ordinarily those Members who are the Joint Committee are not allow to take part in the discussion. But i this case that rule cannot be enforce because there would be no other Mem bers to participate.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Sir, I welcome this type of Bills, because the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill provides for certain benefits to the people of Tripura. I am glad that after a long delay at least now our Home Ministry have now made up their mind to bring such a Bill. Because, I have been urging for such a Bill since 1952 in this very House. This provides certain good things like ceiling limits, and also certain rights to under-raiyats and safeguards to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. But, at the same time, it cannot be said that this Bill is without limitation; it has certain very serious limitations.

13.31 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Section 15 of the Bill deals with unauthorised occupation of land. This section provides that any person who occupies, or continues to occupy Government land unlawfully could be summarily evicted and punished. Here we must not forget one factor which prevails in Tripura. As you know, in the past there was not much pressure of land in Tripura. A lot of land remained uncultivated in our State from time immemorial, even though the then ruler of Tripura State had been inviting and encouraging people to reclaim and cultivate land. The practice then was that after they had reclaimed the land they had to submit their application for settlement on such land. That practice has been going on in Tripura State for a long time. The people of Tripura, particularly the Tribal people who are accustomed to shifting cultivation—which is called *zum* cultivation—generally they were reluctant in the past to go to settle in the plains. They always preferred shifting cultivation. This system prevailed until they were encouraged to go to the plains and settle themselves there. Even now our people cannot forget this practice completely. It is only recently that the Tripura Administration has started requesting the people not to occupy land illegally. So, at the present moment, illegal occupation is not taking place. But, in the past, a large number of tribal people—some non-tribal people also,—some refugees, some ex-tea garden labourers, some Hindustani-speaking people, some Manipuris and Muslims, they reclaimed a large part of the land in Tripura State, and they are cultivating them even now. They have submitted to the administration to settle them in those lands but they are no getting those lands at present.

Now section 15 says that people who occupy, or continue to occupy Government land illegally or unlawfully would be summarily evicted. If you apply this provision immediately the effect would be that quite a large number of tribal people, landless peasants, Muslims and other people, they would be evicted from their lands. Therefore, I would suggest that when the Select Committee considers this Bill they should see to it that some provision is made whereby those people who are otherwise landless and are holding less than a family holding, whether legally or illegally, their possession is recognized, provided they possessed that land till 1958. From now on that practice should not be permitted. I am only suggesting that certain historical backgrounds and certain factors should not be ruled out by this Bill. So, I would request the Home Minister to consider this point when the Bill is considered in the Select Committee.

Then I come to the provision relating to uncultivated land. Section 109 provides that if any land has remained uncultivated for a period of not less than two consecutive years, the Collector can, if he thinks it fit, lease the land. We must give careful consideration to this clause. Quite a large number of people, who may have land in their possession, may not be be able to utilize or cultivate the land fully because they are very poor. Now merely because these people could not, because of financial difficulties, afford to cultivate their land for two years, they should not be evicted and their lands leased out to other people. In stead of a provision like this, I expect-

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ed that Government would make a provision in the Bill itself to provide agricultural loans to poor peasants in order to enable these people to utilize their lands properly. In that case, they can utilize their land fully. Instead of providing that, the Government here says that in the case of any person who fails to cultivate his land for two consecutive years, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, lease out the land to other people. It is not fair to the poor people to have a provision like this. If you keep this provision as it is, I am afraid, a large number of people will be evicted or displaced from their land, because they have kept their land uncultivated.

Then I come to clause 121, which relates to the eviction of under-raiyat. Here some of the provisions seem to be good. The raiyat has been given certain rights in the case of eviction of under-raiyats. There can be no objection to the raiyat asking for the land for personal cultivation. But here I would suggest that at least for default in payment of rent the under-raiyat should not be evicted. If necessary, his produce or movable property may be seized and auctioned so that rent may be realised. But, for that, he should not be evicted from his land.

Another sub-clause says that if the under-raiyat intentionally or wilfully comm ts such acts of waste as are calculated to impair materially or permanently the value or utility of the land for agricultural purposes, he can be evicted. In that case, my suggestion is that some other action may be taken. If you evict the under-raiyat from his land, then he will have no income and his family will more or less be extinguished. So, his movable property and produce of the land may be auctioned, if necessary, and other measures may be taken to recover the money. But you should allow him to cultivate the land or repay the loss suffered by the raiyat. So, I am unable to accept this sub-section as it is. I suggest that it should be amended accordingly.

Then I come to restoration of possession of land in certain other cases. Here the section says that if the under-raiyat was displaced, either by voluntary surrender or by force by the raiyat, he may be able to restore his land, provided such eviction has taken place on or after the 10th August 1957.

Here, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this draft Bill was discussed in the Advisory Committee for the Union Territory of Tripura. This draft Bill was also published in the Tripura State Gazette of the 15th August, 1957. It was suggested in the Advisory Committee that an under-raiyat in whose case eviction took place on or after the first day of January, 1954, should have the right to restore his land. That provision was there. But now I see that this date, namely, the first day of January 1954, has been shifted to the 10th August, 1957, that is, you have shifted it by four years. I do not know why this change has been made. Possibly it may be because of heavy pressure from the vested interests in Tripura State.

I had made representation in a number of cases to the Home Ministry and to the Tripura Administration. From 1954 to 1957 heavy eviction had already taken place in Tripura State. If you collect facts, you will find that major eviction had taken place during this period because big jotedars and zamindars apprehended that such type of a Bill was coming before the House and that when that Act would come into force in Tripura State they might not be able to evict all these under-raiyats etc. That is why this thing has taken place.

Take for instance Baisnapur area in the Subroom sub-division. There are 25 to 30 tribal people there. They were under-raiyats of a certain big jotedar who happened to be a Pak national. Now he has transferred that property to certain relatives of his there. These tribal people had

been cultivating that land for the last 40 years. They possessed the receipts also. Ultimately what happened is that this *jotedar* sold his land to the Relief Department and the Relief Department by arrangement gave that land to certain refugees. Then the cases arose and ultimately with the help of the Police this big *jotedar* was successful in evicting thse tribal people. It happened in 1955, if I remember correctly. These people were put under Police custody and were forced to sign a surrender bond under Police custody. These tribal people have now become absolutely pauperised and physically evicted from that land. Whenever I approached the Tripura Administrator he said, "You may advise your people to take the legal course. We cannot do anything from the administrative side. They must approach the civil court." They say like that. If you provide this first day of January, 1954, these people can also restore that land.

Another case is of Mohan Bhog area which is Sonamura sub-division. There also for the last 25 years a section of the tribal people had been occupying that land. They were also paying regularly rent to the raiyat and that raiyat also was not willing to evict them. But ultimately the land was taken away from them. It was acquired by the Relief Department. These tribal people were ultimately evicted from that land. Regarding that also I made representations to the Tripura Government and here to the Home Ministry also. But every time I received some sort of an assurance. At one time I was very much surprised to see the Revenue Secretary of Tripura advise me saying "You better advise your people to find out certain other places and first priority would be given to them to rehabilitate them in certain other places, because the land had already been settled in 1955. Why should the already settled people be evicted from that land?" I fully appreciate that we must rehabilitate other people also but that should not be done at the cost of the poor people who were already settled on that land. That should be done by acquiring land from those who have got sufficent land and by reclaiming the *khas* land. That must be done that way and for any type of rehabilitation these poor people should not be affected.

Not only here but in Teliamura and Dharmanagar and in so many other places this type of eviction has already taken place between 1950 and 1957. That is why I request the hon. Home Minister that he should keep to the original proposal published in the Tripura State Gazette where the date was mentioned as 'on or after the first day of January 1954'. That should be retained. If you retain that then at least you will be able to protect a good number of the evicted under-raiyats. If you put it as 'on or after the 10th August, 1957' then a very small number of people may be benefited and a large number of people who have already been evicted would not be in a position to restore their lands.

I also welcome the provision regarding the safeguards to the tribal people because these people are very backward economically, politically and also socially. They should be given certain safeguards in relation to land. Our Commissioner for Bockward Classes, Shri Shrikant, has also suggested that certain measures should be taken so that these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people may have certain safeguards regarding land also. But to me it is not a new thing in Tripura. I should remind this House that in Tripura during the Maharaja's time also some sort of safeguards of land these tribal people enjoyed. But they were not this type of safeguards. They were other type of safeguards. At that time the Maharaja reserved certain portions of land completely for the tribal people to which only the

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tribal people were accessible. Only they were allowed to settle on that land and others were not allowed to settle in that particular area. In that area this transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal people is absolutely prohibited. But due to certain other reasons we should not maintain that position because the situation now is not suited to that. So I welcome this suggestion. But at the same time I do not agree with one proposition namely transfer of land to a co-operative society can be validated. I do not agree with that. If you allow these co-operative societies to take their land, what would happen? On the one hand by clause 190 you are giving certain guarantee to the tribal people so that individual non-tribals may not snatch away their land, but on the other hand you allow a group of individuals, who can form into a co-operative society, to take away the land of the tribal people in the name of the co-operative society. The effect is the same. These tribal people cannot retain their land. Because they are backward, under pressure, they may be forced to leave their land. That is why we want certain types of guarantees. If you at all want to allow co-operative societies, they must be co-operative societies which are for the interests of the tribal people. The membership of the co-operative societies must be restricted to tribal people only: not to any other. If you accept this position, I am prepared to accept these co-operative societies. If you allow all people generally, I cannot accept this proposition. Because, at the outset, I say, instead of allowing individual non-tribals to encroach upon tribal land, you will be allowing a group of individuals who can form a co-operative society. That provision must be there.

I would like to draw your attention to another point. In the Bill which was published in the Tripura State Gazette in 1957, that is the Draft Land Revenue Bill, there was one provision, which said that a holding or part of a holding of a raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe which is transferred in contravention of the provision relating to safeguarding the interest of the Scheduled Tribes shall be forfeited to the Government and the Collector may settle it on any person belonging to Scheduled Tribes within the permissible limit. In the present Bill, that provision is not there. You say that the transfer is invalid. But, you do not say what would happen if that transfer is considered invalid. There must be a certain clause by which that land should be forfeited to the Government and the Government or the prescribed authority should settle that land to a member of the Tribal family only: not to any other member. That provision must be there. In the present Bill, it is not there. It is missing.

Then, I come to distribution of land. When this Bill comes into force, at least some land may come under the disposal of the Government, due to resumption after the ceiling is imposed. One thing is seriously missing here, as to how these Government khas land or the surplus land would be distributed. When the draft of this Bill appeared in the Tripura Gazette, it was there. Who will get first? How will the land be distributed? It was there. In the present Bill, I do not find that. Therefore, I suggest that in the distribution of the surplus land, the priorities must be fixed. Priority should be the first to the under-raiyats who have been ejected from the land on the ground that it is required for personal cultivation. Because, we have provided the right to resume certain lands for personal cultivation and on account of that, certain under-raiyats may be evicted. When such surplus land is ditributed, we must give the first priority to the under-raiyats who have been already ejected from the land. We must

exhaust this first. Because, these people had already their land and now they have become landless. Secondly, we must give land to those raiyats who possess less than a basic holding. I do not say family holding; I say those who possess less than a basic holding. We should give them that land at least up to basic extent. Then, we come to the landless workers. The landless peasants must be given that land. After exhausting these things, then, we can consider the case of co-operative farming. Co-operative farming is only an idea; I support it. That does not exist in our State now. Our main task is to give land to those who actually now plough it. That is why priorities must be fixed like that. Otherwise, if there is no such direction in the Bill itself, it may happen that, when distribution is taking place, the deserving persons may not be able to get land.

Regarding rent, of course, the existing rent is very low, in our State. Because our State is very backward even now, the existing rent rate, that is the land revenue, should be retained as far as practicable. I do not say wholly, but as far as practicable, it should be retained. If you raise it suddenly without giving them other facilities, irrigation facilities, water facilities, communications, marketing facilities,—so many factors are there—it will be difficult for them. This thing should be borne in mind.

The Bill does not provide any limit regarding realisation of arrears of rent. There should be some limitation. I suggest that this limit must be three years. The present Bill does not provide that. Regarding determination of rent and other things, absolute power is given in the hands of the administrator or officers. But, some procedure for a tribunal, taking representatives of these raiyats, under-raiyats and other government officials must be prescribed. Otherwise, they will be completely dependent on the officials. Too much of official interference and power will not result in good. I suggest that this type of procedure should be there.

This is my criticism of the Bill. When the Bill will be discussed in the Joint Committee, I will make my concrete suggestions. I request the Home Minister to bear in mind the points that I have already raised.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, though I welcome the Bill, I cannot be so much enthusiastic like Shri Dasaratha Deb, because we have had experience of such legislation in our State. In the implementation of this legislation, we have been hopelessly disillusioned.

First of all, I would like to speak about the character of this Bill. The hon. Minister in his opening remarks said that this was a model Bill. Of course, it is a model Bill in one respect that it is an admixture of three types of legislations—civil, criminal and revenue. Besides industrial law, there are three types of procedures and legislation in this country. The civil law is administered by the judiciary, the criminal law by the executive, and the revenue law, though civil in nature, is administered by the executive, that is by Collectors and others. But here there is a synthesis of all these, and they have been tagged together in different sections. So, I doubt whether in the implementation of the Bill there will be satisfactory results.

14 hrs.

The second feature of this Bill is the ceiling. It is difficult to know what is the ceiling aimed at by the Government. There are four types of holdings: basic holding which comprises two acres of land; the family holding which consists of 6:4 standard acres of land; a ceiling of 25 acres; and the family ceiling which can be increased up to 50 acres,—that is families which have more than five members can, for each additional

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member, have five acres, subject to a maximum of 50 acres. Therefore, it is very difficult to know what really is the ceiling fixed in this Bill.

The third feature is the abolition of intermediaries. Though the interests of the intermediaries have been abolished in law, still, if we go through the clauses we find that sufficient scope has been left to retain their existence in other ways. I shall point out the different clauses of the Bill in order to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to them.

Clauses 11(1), 12(1) and 12(2) seem peculiar to me. These contain the declaration by the Government that they are the owners of all lands which are not claimed by anybody. But that is based on rational principle and does not require any declaration in any Bill, and we have not come across any such declaration in any other Bill. It should be considered whether such a declaration is at all necessary.

Under Clause 11(3) the Collector's opinion is said to be final even in cases which relate to matters of title. I do not understand how the Collector or the executive can be given the powers of the judiciary in the settlement, despite of titles to lands. Of course, an alternative has been provided under clause 11(4) that after exhausting the procedure under this Bill, if any person wants, he can go to the civil court for determining his title. In that case, instead of a speedy trial, it will take about ten years for a final decision on any title. Naturally, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated. The three-tier pattern that we find in the West Bengal Land Acquisition Act and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act is a better and speedier procedure,—i.e., the Kanungo the settlement officer and the District Judge. In the first two stages the procedure is adapted for speedy disposal and in the last stage the judiciary has been called in to give a final decision at least in the matter of titles etc. That sort of procedure should have been accepted in this Bill.

Clause 14 deals with allotment of lands. Both the Collector and the Administrator have been authorised to allot lands to different persons, even to the same persons, but if there is a conflict between their decisions what would happen? So, some sort of appeal should have been introduced here.

Clause 15 is in regard to unauthorised occupation of land. This will certainly affect a large number of refugees who have settled in Tripura. We know that some of the land belonging to some previous landlords and the Maharaja of Tripura has been occupied by these refugees, and they have built their residences on it at their own cost and also with Government help. So, instead of evicting them by means of this clause, some safeguard should be provided so that they cannot be evicted from the lands on which they have settled themselves. I would request the Joint Committee to consider this also. I submit that the present position should be presumed to be legal unless the contrary is proved.

I do not know why under clause 16 the Administrator should be given the blanket power to exempt persons from payment of land revenue, when there is a provision to fix land revenue under law. I suggest that such powers should not be given to the Administrator.

Clause 17 provides that if alluvial land exceeds one acre, rent should be reduced, but no such corresponding provision has been made in the case of land lost by diluvium Reduction in rent should be provided for in such cases.

Clause 38 provides that the rent once fixed is not liable to alteration for 30 years, but it is negatived by the next sub-clause by which the Administrator can revise it at any time he likes. If fundamental things like the fixation of land revenue and fixation of periods can be altered by the Administrator according to his sweet will, then the force of the clause goes.

Clause 62 is in regard to arrears of rent. It has been said that statement of account certified by the circle officer shall be considered as final. When there is a dispute regarding the quantum of rent or as to whether the person is liable to pay rent, then, if the question of title crops up, it may be sent to the civil court. But, as regards the computation of the arrears of rent, it should have been provided in this Bill that the administrator or the collector who has been authorised to settle this matter would be authorised also to settle the matter of arrears of rent. The parties should not have been asked to go to the civil court, and pay the arrears of rent first and then raise the dispute. That will cause too much of hardship for these poor people. Therefore, a provision must be made to the effect that even before the payment of the arrears, they can raise the dispute regarding the arrears of rent, and this should also be settled by the officer authorised to settle this dispute, without the party having to take recourse to a civil court or to any other separate procedure.

As regards clauses 63 to 79, these clauses provide execution proceedings like sale, auction, setting aside of sale etc. These provisions have been copied from the Civil Procedure Code. It should be seriously considered whether these important rights of title should be left to be decided by the executive, by taking them away from the purview of the judiciary. That is a fundamental point which is involved here, and I would request the Joint Committee to consider this point.

Regarding clause 89, as I have already stated, this raises an important problem. The provisions in this clause are like those of the orders and rules of the Civil Procedure Code; they are also in the nature of execution proceedings. But, all of a sudden, a provision from the Criminal Procedure Code has been inserted here, namely that if any person refuses to give evidence, he will be penalised; he will be liable to some fine. While the other provisions in this clause have been copied out from the Civil Procedure Code, yet, as regards refusal to give evidence, the provision has been inserted here on the basis of what is contained in the Criminal Procedure Code. This sort of anomalous procedure should be done away with. I would request the Joint Committee to look into this problem also.

As regards clause 94, I do not understand and the significance of this clause at all. In the lower courts, the parties should not have been allowed to be represented by lawyers. Under the West Bengal land acquisition Act or land reforms Act, in the lower courts, that is, the courts of the settlement officer or the kanungos, the parties are not allowed to be represented by lawyers, in order to make justice cheap and speedy. I could also understand the provision in industrial legislations that unless both the parties agree, no lawyer can be engaged. I could also understand the position that everything must be done by the lawyer, or that at no stage should any lawyer be allowed to appear. But I do not understand why the revenue officer should decide whether the dispute should be represented by lawyers or not. Either representation by lawyers should be banned by statute altogether, or it should be left to the parties concerned. Why should the revenue officer be authorised to determine whether the dispute should be represented by lawyers or not? I would like to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to this clause also.

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In clauses 96 to 99, there are elaborate arrangements for first appeals and second appeals. If this provision for first appeals and second appeals is going to be retained, I do not know why the civil courts should not be given the jurisdiction. It is with a view to give speedier justice to the people that we are seeking to enact this kind of provisions; but if so many appeals are going to be provided, then, the same delay would occur again, and, therefore, the purpose of this type of legislation would be defeated.

I now come to clause 101. Under this clause, the rule-making powers are delegated to the administrator. If we minutely go through this clause, we find that wide powers have given to the administrator, in the name of rule-making powers. Some important items which should have been incorporated in the body of the legislation have been left to the sweet discretion of a single person, namely the administrator. I would request the Joint Committee to see which of the various items mentioned in clause 101 should be incorporated in the body of the Bill instead of leaving the same to the mercy of the administrator.

As regards clause 103, I would like to point out that this is a clause which will encourage eviction of under-raiyats, in the name of the requirements of the lands for personal cultivation. I would request the Joint Committee to look into the matter and provide suitable safeguards so that in the name of personal cultivation, the raiyats may not take away the lands from the under-raiyats who are safeguarded less in this Bill.

Clause 105 is an important clause, which fixes the ceiling in the name of 'Permissible limit'. Here, the normal principle has not been followed. Those persons who will be under disability and who may not be the acual tillers of the land, and who may not be able to look after their land properly, have been allowed to retain 25 standard acres of land, whereas those persons who are the actual tillers of the land and who will be able to look after the lands have been allowed to retain less. Further, complexities have been created by introducing two classes of holding, namely the basic holding and the family holding. I would like that this clause must be clarified further, so that there can be an easy conception of the holdings and there may not be any lacuna under which the under-raiyats may suffer ultimately.

Clause 106 is another clause which will help in the eviction of the under-raiyats and share-croppers. I would like to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to this clause also.

As for clause 121, I would like to submit that this clause is also derogatory to the interests of the under-raiyats. Here, no provision has been made to evict them on two grounds; firstly, if the lands which are in the possession of the under-raiyats are required for the personal cultivation of the raiyats, then, those lands can be taken away from the under-raiyats; secondly, if they fail to pay the arrears of rent within three months from the date on which the rent falls due, then also they are liable to be evicted. These two points will cause hardship on the under-raiyats, and there would be large-scale evictions under the cover of this clause. I would request the Joint Committee to look into this clause also.

Now I come to clause 139. In Chapter XI, an attempt is made to abolish the interest of all intermediaries. But if we read clause 139, it will be quite evident that instead of abolishing intermediary rights, they are being retained. The abolition is only in name. Otherwise, their status will be maintained. Let us see how many exemptions have been given under this clause. Besides the 25 acres, they will be entitled to hold the following lands also:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 137 and 138, an

intermediary shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) be entitled to retain with effect from the vesting date—

"(a) homesteads, buildings and structures together with the lands appurtenant thereto in the occupation of the intermediary other than buildings vested in the Government under section 138;

"(b) lands under the personal cultivation of the intermediary;

"(c) lands in which permanent rights have not already accrued to a tenant under any custom, agreement or law and which have been leased by an intermediary who, both at the commencement of the lease and on the vesting date, was a person under disability;

"(d) lands held by the intermediary as mortgagor . . .

"(e) lands comprised in orchards or used for the purpose of livestock breeding, poultry farming or dairy farming which are in the occupation of the intermediary;

(f) so much of the lands comprised in a tea garden, mill, factory or workshop as in the opinion of the Administrator is required for such a tea garden, mill, factory or workshop . . .".

If we exempt them in respect of the above categories of lands, what is taken away from them? This is a point that has to be considered by the Joint Committee.

Next I come to clause 149. In this clause it has been provided which particular class of intermediaries would be excluded from resumption. Special mention should be regarding the devottar properties. We have got bitter experience of these properties. Specially in Tripura, the Maharaja of Tripura has huge properties dedicated to deities. Regarding these devattor and wakf properties, who are the real beneficiaries? The Mutawallis and Shebaits are the real beneficaries. Not one-hundredth of the income from these properties is spent for the deities or for charitable purposes. Naturally, this is a point which the Joint Committee should consider, as to why such huge properties should be left over in the name of wakf and deity.

I would also like to submit that the rate of compensation is high. This may be considered by the Joint Committee.

Regarding clause 167,—ceiling on holdings—it is an important clause to which I have already made a reference. I am at a loss to understand what is the real ceiling. If the ceiling is fixed at 50 acres and if we calculate the real profit or income from these 50 acres, in a place like Tripura it will come to about Rs. 15,000 per year. Naturally, this is not very low and this cannot be called a ceiling.

Regarding clause 182, the hon. Minister has said—and I also agree with him—that it is a good provision to see that fragmentation of land should be prevented. We have not been able to cultivate our land properly and improvement of our agriculture is lagging behind because of too much fragmentation. But I want to know one thing. Why should land donated to the *Bhoodan* movement be exempted? If anybody gives a portion of his land to be *Bhoodan* movement, will it not be fragmented. If we accept a principle, we must follow it and not make exemptions like this which will nullify the spirit of the provision. So I would request the Joint Committee to consider this matter.

I also doubt whether the hon. Minister can prevent fragmentation without amending the Partition Act and the law of inheritance of Hindus and Muslims. If they are prevented from splitting up land under this law,

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people can go to the civil court and bring suits under the partition Act or under the laws of inheritance of Hindus and Muslims. In that case, how can their lands be prevented from fragmentation? This has to be considered. Otherwise, this clause will remain ineffective. Everybody will automatically got to the civil court to have the land split up and will laugh at this legislation.

Lastly, I would ask Government what they would do with the lands which will be resumed by them. Will these be distributed to those persons who possess less than the basic holding or to those persons who have got no land at all or will these lands be managed by setting up co-operatives? I would request Government to set up experimental co-operative to manage the lands resumed from the intermediaries and other persons and to see how they work.

With these words, I would again request the Joint Committee to look into the specific issues I have placed before the House and the suggestions I have made.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : यह जो त्रिपुरा विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । मैं इसका इसलिए स्वागत नहीं करता कि यह विधेयक अपने में पूर्ण है बल्कि इसलिए कि किसी भी विधेयक द्वारा या किसी भी कानून द्वारा यदि थोड़ा सा भी छोटे लोगों का, किसानों का हित होने जा रहा हो तो उसका स्वागत ही होना चाहिए ।

मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने विधेयक की बहुत सी बातों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान खींचा है और मैं उन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना नहीं चाहूंगा जोकि यहां कह दी गई हैं । इसका कारण यह भी है कि जब यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति से वापिस आयेगा इस सदन में तब फिर एक एक धारा पर अलग अलग तरमीमें पेश की जायेंगी और जो बातें हम इस समय इस विधेयक पर कह रहे हैं उन पर प्रवर समिति विचार भी करेगी और उनका इस विधेयक में समावेश भी करेगी ।

लेकिन मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । माननीय मंत्री महोदय जब इस विधेयक पर बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने फरमाया कि यह विधेयक एक नमूने की तरह का विधेयक है और सारे देश के लोगों के लिए अनुकरणीय है और सारा देश इसकी नकल करेगा । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी भी भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कोई कानून पेश हो, चाहे इस सदन में हो या राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में या विधान परिषदों में हो, सर्व-प्रथम जो प्रश्न उठता है वह यह है कि आखिर जमीन किस की होनी चाहिए, खेती किस को मिलनी चाहिए । मैं जब इस विधेयक की ओर देखता हूं और जहां तक इसमें जो रेफिनिशंस की धारायें हैं कि कौन लोग खुद काश्त होल्डर कहलायेंगे, किसकी खेती होगी इत्यादि, तो मैं पाता हूं कि यहां पर इस चीज का जवाब देने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है । खेती करने वाले चाहे वे अपने हाथ से खेती करते हों, चाहे मजदूरों द्वारा कराते हों, चाहे मशीनों के जरिये करते हों, सभी के सभी लोग खेती में आ जाते हैं और जब तक इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता कि खेती किस की होगी, यह उसी की होगी जोकि अपने हाथ से स्वयं खेती करता है, तब तक भूमि-सुधारों का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा । मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर जमीन सम्बन्धी कोई सुधार आप चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि किसानों का हित हो, देश का हित हो, तो सब से पहले आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जमीन उसी की हो जोकि वास्तव में जमीन पर खेती करता हो, जमीन को तोड़ता हो,

अन्न पैदा करता हो। आज हम क्या देखते हैं ? जो वास्तव में खेती करता है, जो जमीन पर मेहनत करता है, उस के पास जमीन नहीं है, और जिन को गेहूं और जौ के पौधे की पहचान नहीं है, उन के पास हजारों बीघा जमीन है।

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : काफी पहचान है।

श्री यादव : इस में इस बात का जवाब देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है कि . . . .

Mr. Chairman: Let us take up the next item. Shri Supakar.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 1959."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 14A and amendment of section 41) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.32½ hrs.

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 12 and 15) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

POPULATION CONTROL BILL*

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, to dated 11-12-59.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to oppose the introduction of this Bill....

Mr. Chairman: Certainly the hon. Minister can oppose. Does he want to make a speech?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to indicate my reasons in brief. One is the whole House is unanimously for family planning. Happily the country has taken to it kindly. The number of people that are coming up for advice is on the increase. The number of sterilizations and vasectomy operations on a voluntary basis is growing. This Bill seeks to legalise abortions for which the country, as a whole, has got an aversion. After a certain stage this Bill seeks to promote abortions and make them popular. As it is, whenever there is anything said about family planning, whether it is surgical or non-surgical, people take to it kindly. But if this Bill is passed by the Legislature then people will be under the impression that abortions are permitted and that sterilisations will be compulsory which will defeat the purpose of the Bill. I am speaking with the same objective which the hon. Member wants to promote. I am quite sure that he is planning far too ahead and going rapidly. Therefore, in the interests of the Bill itself it should not be allowed, when we are proceeding with measures with good and encouraging results.

In Japan they tried abortion for 8 years and they have now abandoned it. I am not speaking on the merits of the Bill. I do not want to go even into the question of abortion ordinarily. Even discussions are likely to retard our movement.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I cannot understand why the Health Minister should oppose the introduction of this Bill. There is a convention in this House that the introduction of a Bill is not opposed.

Last time, on May 1, 1959, I tried to introduce a similar Bill. The Minister had opposed that. Then, outside the House I contacted the Minister and asked him the reasons why the move was opposed. He explained that certain provisions of the Bill were not liked by him and therefore he had to oppose it. Afterwards, I redrafted the Bill and deleted those portions which were opposed, at that time, by the hon. Minister. Then this point which has been raised now by the hon. Minister was not raised.

On the merits a lot of arguments can be advanced. If the Minister so desires the arguments can be advanced here and now. He says he does not want to argue on merits. I think there is a lot of support—I mean medical opinion—for the contention which I have made in my Bill. As there is a convention that the introduction of a Bill should not be opposed, I think it will be wise for the Minister not to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Whatever the Minister has got to say or the Government have got to say may be said after introduction at the stage of consideration. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to oppose the introduction of Bill. If he insists on opposing it, I would request you, Sir, to allow me to make a statement.

Shri Karmarkar: With your permission, Sir, I may add....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Karmarkar: I would just like to add.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. When I called the hon. Member to speak I thought he would give his explanation, whatever he had to give by way of explanation. Now he requests me to give him an opportunity to offer an explanation. Under rule 72 when the introduction of a Bill is opposed,

first the hon. Member who opposes makes his statement and then the other party, the Member who moves the Bill is asked to explain. So, under Rule 72 I ask the hon. Member to explain if he wants to do so.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Sir, the Minister of Health has said that there is a provision in this Bill to legalise abortions. I will read that portion. Clause 7 of the Bill says:

> "Any person who conceives a child after seeking the advice of a competent medical officer in regard to adoption of measures pertaining to birth control, shall be allowed an abortion within eight weeks from the date of conceiving the child."

I have kept this period of 8 weeks purposely because there is medical support for it. In the March 1959 issue of the magazine called *Sexology* there appears an article under the caption *'New Sex Society'*. In that article the view was expressed by several competent medical authorities as follows:

> "The divesting of the uterus of an eight-week fetus is not taking human life. This is not murder. It is good medicine."

So, if this kind of abortion is done after securing the advice of a competent medical authority it is justified.

The hon. Minister has referred to Japan. In Japan also, I think, the practice of abortion is going on in a large measure. Not only that; in U.S.A. and other countries abortions are legally performed. But they are performed to preserve the lives of mothers and in those cases the phrase used is, 'to preserve the health and life of the mother'. This is not the only point which I have raised in this Bill. There are several other things. I think the hon. Minister is aware of the fast increasing population in India. Every day 20000 births take place in India. The hon. Prime Minister has expressed himself favourably to limit the population and in favour of family planning.

14.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The rural masses were not at first ready. Now, they have overcome the initial shyness at the mention of family planning and there was a realisation that it deserved their consideration. This Bill limits the size of the family to three children.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Only a brief statement is required—not a detailed one.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: The President of the 35th All India Medical Conference in his speech at Cuttack on December 26, 1958—his name is Shri Karunakaran—has said that the population should be limited by limiting the number of children to two or three per family. He has also suggested that for limiting population, a population tax should be levied. He has also said that a few months before a similar suggestion was made in the Lok Sabha by the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. I have not suggested a population tax in this Bill but only a fine of Rs. 200. The difficulties that are involved can be overcome by framing certain rules and for that several suggestions could be made. I do not want to go into details now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the remedy that the hon. Member provides if another child is born and the parents have not got the money to pay the fine?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: That would be discussed at the time of consideration of the Bill. Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, who was the Registrar-General suggested in his 1951 Census Report that the maximum number of children to a couple should be three. Quite a good number of authorities have supported this Bill.

An Hon. Member: Has he given the number of children he has got?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the points need not be said just now. This is not a full discussion at this moment. He can make a brief statement. He shall deal with only the very important points. We will hear the Minister then.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: He has emphasised one point which at the time of consideration could be discussed. There are other important points in this Bill and the Minister should not oppose this on account at least of those important points.

There is also a clause in the Bill which says that any person who is incurably lunatic, infirm or suffering from any contagious disease or incapable of giving birth to a healthy child shall be sterilised. Rules for the method of doing all these things could be framed.

There is a booklet published by the Government of India, entitled *Why Family Planning*. It has been stated on page 17 there that in fairness to the child every married couple must make sure before conception takes place that they have no serious disease which they may pass on to the child. Apart from the well-known venereal diseases, parents can pass on to their children some other diseases also and they have been stated in the booklet. It has been stated that the birth of children to persons who are feebleminded, mentally abnormal or suffering from other diseases or where the father and the mother are both considered incapable of adequately providing for the education and upbringing of their children should naturally be avoided. The pamphlet says:

> "As Dickenson and Gamble observe in their pamphlet: 'Human Sterilization', Just as no intelligent judge will permit the adoption of babies by the feebleminded, so there is logic in preventing their birth to such persons."

Some other arguments are also given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: There is one more point also about increasing the marriage age. The hon. Minister argued only one point. If he does not like that point, it can be considered at the consideration stage. Only because of the introduction of this Bill, people in India will not think that abortions have been legalised and everybody will go on doing abortions. The Minister should not have this kind of fear in his mind. So, he should not oppose the Bill. The House should give due consideration to all these points. Then in the course of the discussion bad points will be opposed and deleted and good points will be supported and adopted. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister not to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I put one question to the hon. Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions at this stage. I will ask the hon. Minister to say what he has to say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): We should like to know from him....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. At this stage, what is allowed is only a brief statement by the person proposing and a brief reply.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): In these things, it is not only the Mover and the Minister who are concerned; the House is also concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This is a convention that a Bill should not be opposed at the introduction stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Government feels that it ought to oppose, it has perfect liberty . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Supakar: Does the hon. Minister wish to put an abortive end to this Bill because it legalises abortion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it very necessary to put this question?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, as I said a little earlier I shall not be too long because at this stage any long speech on the merits of the Bill would be out of place.

An Hon. Member: He has already spoken.

Shri Karmarkar: The hon. Member has added certain points to which I should reply. Why is it that we are opposed to this Bill at this stage? There must be reasonable grounds for doing so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Sir, on a point of order. I think the Rules provide that there could be one speech by the person asking for leave and one speech in reply. There is no reply to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a special rule that at the introduction stage of a Bill, if it is opposed, the hon. Member moving it shall make a brief explanatory statement and then the hon. Minister shall reply briefly to that. I am following that rule strictly.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He had already replied.

Shri Punnoose: Then, you were not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that I am here, I must be recognised.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, this is not the stage at which we are called upon to give detailed reasons against the Bill. We have been observing a convention not to oppose a Bill at the introductory stage. But there are two grounds on which a Bill that is put before us is to be opposed even at the introductory stage. One is obviously if the Bill goes against public morals. Another is, if it goes against public policy in the sense that it does not tend towards the fulfilment of any public policy. I am not putting this question on the morals of it at all, if a thing is rational let it be done. What I am looking at is this. It is not as if the Bill will be passed what will be the effect. I am looking at it from the point of view of someone who has something vital to do, on behalf of the Government, with this family palnning activity, about which there is absolutely on difference of opinion and which my hon. colleague wants to promote.

We wanted to go slow. The movement has succeeded because we went slow. For the first year we did not speak about sterilisation at all because we knew that if we began with sterilisation our people will look at it with a sense of alarm. Therefore, the Government of India did not permit in the first year any sterilisation. We said to the State Governments, wherever it is permitted by medical reasons go ahead with it. We have now said that wherever the couple agree and wherever medical reasons are there and it is voluntary you can go ahead, because we now know that the stage has come.

With regard to the question of abortion, both on principle as also on the grounds of public policy we are opposed to it and we have a feeling that the country is so much opposed to it. It is for family planning vitally, it is for sterilisation when grounds justify that, but at the present moment what will be said of the Bill? From tomorrow onwards what will be said in the Press and elsewhere? The raising of the age of the marriage will not be noted. Of course, the fine imposed for the additional child will be noted, but the one thing that will be before the country is that the Government of India is busy with abortions for population control. (*Interruptions*). If this Bill is passed it will permit them also to indulge in (*Interruption*).... wherever it is relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We ought to take it more seriously.

Shri Karmarkar: In Japan....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking him particularly.

Shri Karmarkar: In Japan, for instance, from 1948 onwards they tried to legalise abortion. The Government themselves put up 800 clinics. What was their experience. I wish my hon. friend goes and consults any Japanese there. Now they have themselves discountenanced it and they have stopped officially supporting these abortion clinics because their experience was two-fold. One was that abortion, the permitted abortion, had a very deleterious effect upon the health of the people concerned. The other one was whereas abortions were supposed to facilitate family planning in some cases the result was just the other way, because if a lady aborted today within six months she came in again to the same clinic for abortion. Things defeated themselves. When one of our responsible officers was there recently in Japan the tragic sight he had in a hospital was of young girls who had almost gone down on account of continued abortions. When he asked a girl when she last had an abortion he was told that she had an abortion only six months back. It is a very tragic tale.

Therefore, we do not want this movement to be defeated by creating any sense of panic in the public mind unnecessarily. That is the reason why we are opposing it at this stage. If he brings up another Bill raising the age of marriage, having a provision in respect of lunatics etc., we will not oppose it and it can be introduced straightaway.

Again, in this Bill there is the clause providing for a fine of Rs. 200 if anybody gives birth to a fourth child. The hon. Member has been wise this time because he knows that he has to get it passed by this House. Until the Bill is passed anything might go scotfree. Sir, we have a small superstition on our side that on the Ganesh Chowth day we should not look at the moon, but always it does happen that we look at the moon on that day. It is supposed to invite the penalty of somebody blaming us for having committed a theft. What does this mean? The poor people, especially, after their third child will always be in fear about the Rs. 200 fine and the result will be more and more children. It is not the fear complex, but when you are asked not to do a thing you are very much afraid and the thing is done.

My friend has been much better prepared this time than on the earlier occasion. I wish he brings up a Bill which will really promote family planning.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It will have no retrospective effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

The motion was negatived.

14.56½ hrs.

RE: INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This Bill seeks to amend the Indian Penal Code with a view to removing the words "transportation for life" and substituting them by the words "imprisonment for 14 years". The difficulty is, this Bill will be quite infructuous because already the Penal Code has been amended by removing the words "transportation for life" by the words "imprisonment for life". Therefore, this Bill seeks to amend something which is not there in the Indian

Penal Code. Under those circumstances, I submit that this Bill cannot be introduced at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got the Bill here. What has the hon. Member to say? When did he find those words in the Indian Penal Code?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Must be before 1955.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I submit very respectfully, Sir, that I am trying to substitute something specific for what is there, something particular for what is general, something which can be limited....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There need not be so many "some things". I wanted only to know whether according to the hon. Member the words "transportation for life" are there still in the Indian Penal Code.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to say...

An Hon. Member: No "say".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Cannot the hon. Member help me?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The words "transportation for life" were there. I do not know from where my hon. friend has got this information.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, the words "transportation for life" have been removed and the words "imprisonment for life" are there. There are no words "transportation for life" in the Indian Penal Code. The Code was amended in 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then why is he trying to bring this Bill?

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right, I am not moving.

Shri Datar: Sir, we oppose the introduction.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is no need now. That attempt is already abortive, I suppose.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am not opposing the introduction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not want leave now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Can he put the motion at all before the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not being put. Shri D. C. Sharma may now move for leave to introduce his next Bill

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not moving

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking him about his next Bill. Is he scared away and he is not moving his next Bill also?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not moving for leave to introduce my two Bills seeking to amend the Indian Penal Code. I am moving for leave to introduce my next Bill.

15·58½ hrs.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT)* BILL

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3) by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated 11-12-59.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14·59 hrs.

MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of section 14) by Shri Balmiki

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Balmiki on the 27th November, 1959 that the Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 be taken into consideration.

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 33 minutes have already been taken up on the 27th November, 1959 and 1 hour and 27 minutes are now available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee may now continue his speech. I find that Shri S. M. Banerjee is not present. That speech would be deemed to have been concluded.

15 hrs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Balmiki. I congratulate him for bringing up this measure. Government themselves should have moved in this direction, but we know how the Ministry of Labour and Employment works in these matters. This measure simply provides for computing the overtime allowance at double the ordinary rate of wages where the State Governments have not framed any such rule. From the annual report on the working of the Minimum Wages Act I find that almost all the State Governments have framed rules as enjoined by section 30 of the Act. I am referring to the annual report for the year ending 1955. In that report it was stated that only certains State Governments like Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal and Kutch had not framed those rules. But now, Himachal Pradesh is a Union Territory. Therefore, the rules made by the Central Government apply to Himachal Pradesh. Also, Bhopal has been merged in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, the Madhya Pradesh rules govern that State. Kutch has been merged with Bombay. So, there is no State Government which has not yet framed rules on this matter. Anyhow, this provision should be there so that there need not be any doubt.

For instance, in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, various employments are given as coming under this Act. All those employments are more or less covered either by the Plantation Labour Act, Mines Act or the Factories Act. But there is one important industry, the motor transport industry, wherein there is no legislation as yet. About that legislation, we were told that the Government was bringing a measure in this session. In the Parliamentary Bulletin we have been told that notice to introduce a Bill to that effect has been given. But I do not know when the Government will introduce that measure and when that will be passed. Till such time that it is brought in and passed, a measure amending the Minimum Wages Act providing for double the rate of normal wages for overtime work is very necessary. Otherwise, the two lakhs of workers who are employed in the road transport industry will be denied overtime wages.

What has been asked for by Shri Balmiki in this Bill is what is already obtaining under the Plantation Labour Act, the Mines Act and the Factories Act, and he wants that a similar benefit should be extended under the Minimum Wages Act. Therefore, Government should not have any difficulty in accepting this measure. This is a very simple measure to see that the sweated labour, for whom the Minimum Wages Act applies, is benefited. Why we have passed the Minimum Wages Act is because we wanted to see that these workers should not be exploited. But today the position is this. There are certain

kinds of employment wherein, the workers could be denied overtime wages even if they are to work beyond the prescribed period of nine hours a day. Therefore, I strongly commend this Bill for the acceptance of this House.

नहीं है और इसलिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है वह इस कमी की ओर इशारा करते हुए उसको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करता है और इसलिए मैं इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से स्वागत करता हूं ।

श्री मोहन नायक (गंजाम—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाल्मीकी ने जो सदन में मिनिमम वेजेज अमैंडमेंट बिल पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । म्युनिसपैल्टीज में, ग्राम पंचायतों और नोटिफाईड ऐरियाज आदि अनुष्ठानों में जो मेहतर काम कर रहे हैं उन लोगों के लिए मजूरी का कोई निर्धारण नहीं है । अब दिल्ली में श्री आइजनहोवर आये हुए हैं और दिल्ली में हमारे मेहतर लोग १२ से १४ घंटे तक काम करते हैं लेकिन उन्हें इस ओवरटाइम काम करने के लिए कोई ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिलेगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त म्युनिसिपैल्टीज में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को इतवार की भी छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है और इतवार को उन को सवेरे काम करना होता है, कहीं कहीं शाम को ही छुट्टी दे दी जाती है । जिन मेहतरों ने सुबह काम किया है उनके लिए भी कोई ज्यादा मजूरी नहीं मिलती है ।

इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि जो कुली ठेकेदारों के पास काम करते हैं उनको भी गवर्नमेंट द्वारा मजदूरी की जो रेट फिक्स्ड है वह ठीक तरह से उन कुलियों को ठेकेदारों द्वारा नहीं दी जाती है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार द्वारा बड़े बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाहों के बारे में तो ध्यान दिया जाता है और विभिन्न कम्पनियों में और सरकारी अनुष्ठानों में जो हमारे मेहतर भाई काम कर रहे हैं उनकी मजदूरी के लिए कोई नियम नहीं हैं और कोई उचित व्यवस्था

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also rise to support this Bill. Shri Balmiki has done a very good service by drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that often employees and workers are made to do overtime work beyond the stipulated hours for which they are bound to serve under a contract. They are often compelled to do this kind of work without payment. That is a very notorious fact in our country and in fact in most countries of the world particularly where labour has not achieved that amount of progress and that degree of trade union organisation so as to enforce the recognition of its rights.

I am not quite sure what the position today is, regarding overtime rules. Shri Vittal Rao has pointed out that certain former Part C States had not framed any rules regarding this matter. I do not know whether, after merger of those Part C States with the adjoining States or after their constitution into Union Territories, the rules applicable to the present units would apply to those areas, because I have not consulted the States Reorganisation Act on this point. If those rules apply, then of course, in respect of those industries for which a minimum wage has been fixed in the different States of the country, in respect of those industries especially, this Bill will not be necessary or will not apply. If, under the States Reorganisation Act, those rules will not apply to the territories forming part of the former Part C States, then of course, the necessity of this Bill remains. That is a point on which I am not able to enlighten the House.

But the principles of the Bill are such that none should find any diffi-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

culty in accepting them. The practice of making workers work more than they should work under the contract or under the normal custom has been notorious throughout the world for ages. You know it was in 1886 that in Chicago a demonstration was brought out for a eight-hour day and that demonstration was fired upon on the 1st May. From that day, 1st May is regarded as a red-letter day in the history of the working class movement. From before that time the working class has been struggling to regulate the hours of work. As a result of the struggle, they have achieved on the whole this much of success that it is now recognised in every part of the civilised world that they should not be asked to work more than a specified number of hours a week.

There are differences between country and country. In our country it is 48 hours a week under the Factories Act. In some countries, they are striving for a forty-hour week or less. But then, it is recognised that there should be a certain number of hours per week and also a certain maximum number of hours per day and anything put in beyond those hours must be paid for. This thing seems not to have been recognised for a long time by the different State Governments. It is not surprising at all, because we had the spectacle that this Minimum Wages Act was so neglected that minimum wages had not been fixed for a long time and even after five years of its enactment, we had through this House to bring forward amending Bills to extend the time for fixing the minimum wages.

When this was the apathy of the various State Governments towards the need of the poor employees in our country, it is not surprising that they should have a similar apathy in framing the over-time rules. If over-time rules have not yet been framed in some cases, it is time that the Bill was amended to prescribe those rules and to set up a standard for over-time.

Shri Balmiki has made the point that making a worker work over-time amounts to forced labour which is prohibited by article 23 of the Constitution. The Statement of Objects and Reasons wrongly reads article 29. I feel there is a good deal of substance in this point, because after all, if you make a man work for more time than he is bound to work under the contract or under the custom of that employment or under any statute, you force him to do work without paying him for it. In that sense, that additional amount of work would be *begar*. Therefore, not to prescribe over-time rate and not provide for over-time payment in these circumstances would be naturally unconstitutional. In these circumstances, an over-time rate has to be prescribed.

The rate prescribed in the Bill is entirely unobjectionable, because it is very well recognised nowadays that over-time should be at double the ordinary rate of payment. That is what has been prescribed in the Bill. Of course, employers have tried to restrict the over-time rate. I do not say in every case the workers have achieved the double rate. But that is a fair rate; that is the tendency in quite a number of industries and I think Government should have no difficulty in recognising this rate as a valid and fair rate for the worker who is forced to do work beyond his working hours. Therefore, I think Government ought to have no difficulty in accepting the Bill. The case for payment of over-time is irresistible and the case for double the rate, I submit, is a very good case. It is a very fair rate and the Government should throw in its weight for this scale of over-time.

I do not think that any industry will suffer any hardship due to this scale of over-time. No industry has every been killed by reason of excessive over-time payments. That can always be regulated and it is certainly not very desirable that an in-

dustry should exploit workers at low rates of wages. It is also to be remembered that the over-time rate is to be calculated with reference to the rates of minimum wages fixed. The rates of minimum wages have never been too high; they have always been kept at the subsistence level or perhaps even below. So, twice the rate of minimum wages is something which all employers ought to be able to pay. If they are not able to pay it, they have no right to run their establishments.

With these words, I strongly support the Bill and commend it to the acceptance of the House.

15.18 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make an announcement. In response to the wishes of hon. Members of the House, the hon. Prime Minister had promised this morning that he would make a statement on Monday so far as the injuries to Shri Karam Singh and the treatment of the Indian prisoners are concerned. But he has consulted his diary and he has found that he has got many engagements on that day. Therefore, the statement will be made on Tuesday instead of on Monday

Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill—*contd.*

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री बाल्मीकी ने जो मिनिमम वेजेज अमेंडमेंट बिल पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । यों तो हमारे देश में हर क्षेत्र के अन्दर मजदूरों की जो दशा है वह बहुत शोचनीय है । जो उनको तनख्वाहें मिलती है और जो उनको काम करने के लिए मजदूरी दी जाती है वह सिर्फ इतनी ही होती है जिससे कि वे जीते रहें और मजदूर पैदा करते रहें । उनको इतना नहीं मिलता जिससे कि वे सही मायने में एक इंसान की तरह अपना जीवन यापन कर सकें । आखिर हमारे मजदूरों को भी तो इसका हक होना चहिए कि वे भी इंसान की तरह अपनी गुजर बसर कर सकें । इस वास्ते हमारे भाई ने जो बिल पेश किया है और जिसके कि मुताबिक वे मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट को अमेंड करना चाहते हैं ताकि वे मजदूर लोग जो कि ओवरटाइम काम करते हैं उनको दूनी मजदूरी दी जाय, वह ठीक ही है और उसका सब के द्वारा स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए और उसको हर एक का समर्थन मिलना चाहिए । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे यहां म्युनिसपैल्टीज के अन्दर जो मेहतर काम करते हैं बहुत जगह उनको तनख्वाह बिल्कुल नहीं दी जाती है और कभी कभी ऐसा होता है मुझे तो एक म्युनिसपल बोर्ड का तजुर्बा है जहां कि उनको मजदूरी के एवज में पैसा ही नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि बनिये की दुकान से राशन दिया जाता है और यह कहा जाता है कि तुम लोग राशन लेकर खाते रहो और फिर म्युनिसपल बोर्ड उनको पे कर देगा और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि मंहगे भाव पर वे सामान वहां से पाते हैं । जो तनख्वाह मिलती है वह बहुत नगण्य है और उनसे जो ओवरटाइम लिया जाता है उसके लिए कुछ नही दिया जाता है ।

खेतिहर मजदूरों की भी दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पर कि दो पैसा रोजाना मजदूरी दी जाती है और उनसे मुफ्त में बेगार ली जाती है। देश के संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि किसी भी आदमी से बेगार नहीं ली जा सकती फिर भी इस कानून का फायदा उन गरीब मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता जिनको कि वाकई मिलना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए और हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए बड़े कलंक की बात होगी अगर इस देश में इतने दिनों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी लोगों से काम लिया जाये और उसके एवज

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

में उनको कुछ न दिया जाय । इसलिए मैं दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । पहली बात यह कि इस कानून को तमाम क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जाय । माननीय मंत्री ने कहा भी था कि इसको तमाम क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जायगा और बहुत सारे मजदूर इस ऐक्ट से फायदा न उठा सकेंगे । इसलिए इस मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट को इस तरह अमेंड किया जाय ताकि जो मजदूरों से ओवरटाइम काम लिया जाता है उसकी दूनी मजदूरी उन्हें मिल सके और जो उनसे बेगार ली जा रही है उसका उन्हें पैसा मिले और दूना पैसा मिले ।

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : बहुत से मेम्बर्स उधर जा रहे हैं इसलिए घंटी बजने पर भी काफी लोग अन्दर आते नहीं दिखाई देते । गेट पर बस खड़ी है ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): There is nothing more important than Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member can continue.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हां, तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस ऐक्ट को अमेंड करना चाहिए । योरप के देशों में इस किस्म के कानून बने हुए हैं कि अगर कोई स्वीपर किसी के दरवाजे पर जाता है और यदि एक मिनट भी उसका दरवाजा नहीं खुलता है अगर एक मिनट की भी देर हो जाती है तो उसको इस बात का हक होता है कि वह एक मिनट का भी पैसा उससे ले सके मगर हमारे यहां कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है । इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री को इस ऐक्ट को अमेंड करना चाहिए । ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जैसा कि इसमें सुझाया गया है कि अगर उससे ओवरटाइम काम लिया जाता है तो उसको उनको पूरी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए और जो कि आम तौर पर वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज में मिलती है । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री इसको स्वीकार करेंगे और इस ऐक्ट को तमाम क्षेत्रों में लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री इन्द्रराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी वाल्मीकि जी के इस सत्प्रयत्न का स्वागत करता हूं । होना तो यह चाहिए था कि भारत सरकार का श्रम मंत्रालय ही स्वयं ही इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाने की पहल करता, लेकिन जब उनकी तरफ से पहल नहीं हुई है तो भले ही किसी प्राइवेट मेम्बर की तरफ से इस तरह का बिल आया हो, मैं आशा करूंगा कि सरकार उसका स्वागत करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ।

असल में समस्या क्या है ? जब हम ओवरटाइम की बात सोचते हैं तो देखते हैं कि उसके साथ दूसरी भी बहुत सी समस्याएं जुड़ी हुई हैं और वह सवाल या समस्याएं यह हैं कि हम एक आदमी को कितनी मजदूरी दे सकते हैं या हमको कितनी मजदूरी एक खास काम के लिए देनी चाहिए । कितनी मजदूरी काफी होगी कि मजदूर उससे अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सके । और अगर हम उतनी मजदूरी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो फिर उसके लिए क्या कदम उठाया जा सकता है । तो यह तो एक बहुत विस्तृत सवाल है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस पर सोचेगी, और यह कोशिश करेगी कि जो देश में आमदनियों में बड़ा फर्क है उसको किसी तरह से कम किया जाए । देश में आमदनियों में एक और दस से अधिक का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए । हम यही चाहते हैं कि किसी आदमी को सौ रुपए महीना से कम न मिले और न किसी को एक हजार रुपए माहवार से अधिक

मिले । इस तरह से एक और दस का फर्क आमदनियों में रहे ।

लेकिन ओवर टाइम देने का सवाल हमारे सामने आता है । सिद्धान्त रूप से यह मान लिया गया है कि अगर कोई मजदूर निश्चित घंटों से अधिक काम करेगा तो उसको उस समय की दूनी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए । इस सिद्धान्त के होते हुए भी बहुत से राज्यों में इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं है कि अगर कोई मजदूर आठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम करेगा तो उसको उस काम का ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा । लेकिन बहुत जगह यह हो रहा है कि अगर कोई मजदूर ८ घंटे के बजाय दस घंटे काम करता हैं तो उसको दो घंटे की दुनी मजदूरी तो क्या आठ घंटे के हिसाब से सवाई मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती । उसको केवल ८ घंटे की ही मजदूरी मिलती है । यह इतना अन्यायपूर्ण कार्य है कि यह जितनी जल्दी खत्म हो जाए उतना ही अच्छा । लेकिन अभी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है । मुझे मालूम है कि बहुत सी ऐसी नगरपालिकाएं हैं बहुत से ऐसे जिला बोर्ड और जिला परिषदें हैं कि जहां उनके कर्मचारी उनको कानून के अनुसार काम करना चाहिए उससे ज्यादा काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनको दूना वेतन देना तो दूर, उनको जितना एक दिन के लिए वेतन मिलना चाहिए उससे कुछ भी ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता । मैं आशा करूंगा कि सरकार का ध्यान इधर जाएगा और सरकार कोशिश करेगी कि जिस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने अपने बिल में किया है उस पर अविलम्ब अमल किया जाएगा ।

अगर हम अपने देश की श्रमिक जनता के मन में उत्साह पैदा करना चाहते हैं और उनसे उत्साहपूर्वक काम करने की आशा करते हैं तो हमें उनको प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वह भी पूरे उत्साह से काम नहीं करेंगे । जब मजदूर परेशान रहते हैं, अपने बच्चों को दूध नहीं दे पाते, उनको पढ़ा लिखा नहीं पाते, उनकी बीमारी में इलाज की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते तो वे उस शक्ति से काम नहीं कर सकते जिस शक्ति से कि उनको करना चाहिए । अगर हम मजदूरों को ओवर टाइम दें तो इससे न केवल मजदूरों को लाभ होगा बल्कि हमें भी लाभ होगा क्योंकि उस दशा में हम उनसे ज्यादा काम ले सकेंगे जिसकी कि आज बड़ी आवश्यकता है । आज देश में निर्माण कार्य तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं । इसलिए आवश्यक हो गया है कि हमारे श्रमिक ८ घंटे की बजाए दस घंटे काम करे । इसके लिए उनको प्रोत्साहन देना होगा और उनको कुछ प्रलोभन देना होगा कि अगर वह ज्यादा काम करेंगे तो ज्यादा पैसा कमा सकते हैं जिससे वे अपने कुटुम्ब के भविष्य की सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं । तो इस व्यवस्था से न केवल श्रमिकों को लाभ होगा बल्कि यह देश के हित में भी होगा ।

मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करेंगे ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, most of the previous speakers have dealt with the real point at issue. The purpose of this Bill is just to make specific what has been more or less left vague in the Minimum Wages Act.

As the House is aware the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 was passed and the Schedule was introduced for those industries which were considered as special labour and where the trade union organisations were not strong enough for collective bargaining. In the Act itself there is a provision as to when and how the minimum wages are to be fixed. These powers are left to the various State Governments and now I am sure that almost all the State Governments have got that machinery for fixing the minimum wages. Some State Governments were lagging behind on the question of fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour. For that also we have fixed

[Shri Tangamani]

a time limit and it is expected that by the end of this year most of these States would have fixed the minimum wages for agricultural labour also.

Section 14 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides that where the minimum wages are fixed mostly on the basis of time rate and if the worker is asked to do work in excess of the time that is fixed for the day, he is to be paid appropriate overtime wages. All that is stated is overtime rate which is fixed under this Act or under any law of the appropriate Government for the time being in force, whichever is higher. Now what is sought to be done by this amendment is a clear definition as to how the overtime rate is to be fixed under this Act. By reading this amending clause we find that wherever the overtime rate has not been fixed the overtime rate for those workers will be double the ordinary rate of wages.

My hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, pointed out as to how plantation workers who are also covered by the Schedules to the Minimum Wages Act have got a separate legislation of their own, namely, the Plantation Labour Act. Plantation Labour Act provides for overtime wages. So in such a case it is very easy. But in the case of road transport workers who also come under the Minimum Wages Act but for whom there is no legislation fixing the overtime rate it becomes extremely difficult. There are certain industries which allow even a nine-hour day although eight-hour day has been accepted as the proper work day for any factory or outside the factory workers. There are also workers who will not come under the Factories Act. Section 59 of the Factories Act of course makes it clear that whenever the worker, who comes under the Factories Act, is asked to do overtime work he is to be paid overtime wages.

I will mention one section of the workers who come under this Minimum Wages Act but for whom there are no fixed hours of work. They are these municipal workers. For these municipal workers the various State Governments have also got their Minimum Wages Committees and the minimum wages have been fixed. They do not come under the Factories Act. There is no Act which fixes the hours of work as in the case of Plantation Labour Act. So, if they do overtime work, are they entitled to twice the minimum wages or 1½ time the minimum wages? Nothing is clear except that they have to be paid overtime wages. Nothing is clear from the original Act as to the quantum of wage that is to be paid to these municipal workers. If a particular worker is to do eight hours work and he has done, say, nine hours work, for that extra one hour of work if the authorities or the management pay 1½ wage they will be doing what is well within their rights provided under the Minimum Wages Act. It is only to avoid this and to give protection to the sweated labour, which is not governed by any of the legislations like the Plantation Labour Act or the Factories Act, that this amendment is sought to be made.

It is well known that although in the various Indian Labour Conferences, as in the 15th Indian Labour Conference, which met in Delhi, certain basis has been accepted for fixing the minimum wages, I do not think that there is a single Minimum Wages Committee in the country which has adopted the three consumption unit or many of the provisions which have been accepted in Delhi. So, the minimum wages that have been fixed for the sweated labour, like the municipal workers or the plantation labour, is far below the criteria accepted by all the parties in the 15th Indian Labour Conference. So it is not asking too much if a specific provision is made in the Minimum Wages Act itself to the effect that overtime wages should be paid at a particular rate.

It has been accepted on all fours that the overtime wages should be twice the ordinary rates. What is the reason for this? Why should a worker demand more for the overtime work? In a country like India where

there is no dearth of labour and where we have to provide for more and more labour, as far as possible overtime will have to be discouraged. This is another way of discouraging overtime. But a situation may arise where overtime is necessary. When overtime becomes absolutely necessary the worker has got to be paid extra. Where overtime is not necessary the incentive must be there for the employer to employ more men instead of compelling the existing labour to do extra work. It is easy to extract overtime work from the sweated labour which is sought to be protected under the Minimum Wages Act. The Minimum Wages Act fixes the minimum wages. It has also indicated that overtime wages should be paid. Overtime wages, if paid, will have to be specifically mentioned. That is why I say that this clause 2, which says,—

"In sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Minimum Wages Act, the following proviso should be added, namely,—

Provided that where no provision exists for determination of overtime rate, it shall be double the ordinary rate of wages.

is a very salutary provision.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाल्मीकी जी के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और जब तक कि श्रम के हिसाब से कम से कम मजदूरी मुकर्रर नहीं होती है उस वक्त तक तो हमें यह मानना ही होगा कि जो समय से फालतू काम करता है उसे फालतू मजदूरी भी मिलनी चाहिए। और जहां उसका हिसाब नहीं है वहां उसी हिसाब से जो बाल्मीकी जी ने बताया है वह मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिए। और इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। समाज का जो वर्ग सफाई का काम करता है, मुझे यह देखकर दुःख होता है कि वह वर्ग ही सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसको उचित मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। यह वर्ग अधिकतर नगरपालिकाओं में और जिला बोर्डों में काम करता है। ये संस्थाएं भी सरकार का ही एक अंग हैं। जिस तरह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी जगह पर है, राज्य सरकारें अपनी जगह पर हैं उसी प्रकार ये नगरपालिकाएं और जिला बोर्ड भी अपनी जगह पर वही काम कर रहे हैं। अगर सरकार का कोई हिस्सा अपने मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी नहीं देता तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। जब कि हम दूसरे काम लेने वालों से, जैसे खेती का काम लेने वालों से, यह तवक्को करते हैं कि वे उचित मजदूरी दें तो सरकार को तो अपने कर्मचारियों को उचित मजदूरी देनी चाहिए। खेती में जो आदमी मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी कोई मजदूरी निश्चित नहीं की गयी है, फिर भी इस बात का ख्याल किए बिना कि किसान को खेती से लाभ होता है या नहीं यह तवक्को की जाती है कि उन मजदूरों को एक निश्चित मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए और जहां यह मुकर्रर नहीं है वहां मुकर्रर होनी चाहिए। ऐसी हालत में जो संस्थाएं सरकार का ही अंग है अगर अपने मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी नहीं देतीं तो यह हमारे लिए कोई इज्जत की बात नहीं है। श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने कहा कि इन मजदूरों का लाखों रुपया बकाया है जो कि अभी तक नहीं मिल रहा है। वह उनको मिलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि देश की तरक्की के लिए ऐसा होना आवश्यक है। आज दुनिया में समाजवादी देश भी इस बात को मानते हैं कि एक मजदूर को एक निश्चित मजदूरी तो अवश्य मिलनी ही चाहिए और जो ज्यादा काम करता है उसको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। ऐसा न होने से आदमी आलसी बन जाता है और उसका ध्यान काम न करने की तरफ जाता है, उसका ध्यान केवल समय पूरा करने की तरफ जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमको मिनिमम वेजेज के उसूल को जल्दी काम के हिसाब से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिए और उसी हिसाब से मजदूरी देनी चाहिए। एक आदमी को कम से कम कितना काम करना चाहिए उसके हिसाब से स्टेंडर्ड मजदूरी मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिए और जो आदमी उससे ज्यादा काम करता है उसको उसी हिसाब से ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। इसी में देश का

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

भला है, और समाजवादी देश को तो यह जरूर ही करना चाहिए। पूंजीवाद में भी यह चीज जरूरी होती है। लेकिन आज जब कि देश बन रहा है, उस वक्त तो देश को और भी ज्यादा जरूरत है कि हर आदमी ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करे। इसके लिए उसको प्रलोभन देने की जरूरत है। जब तक स्टैंडर्ड काम के लिए स्टैंडर्ड वेज निश्चित नहीं होगी और जब तक यह सिद्धान्त नहीं तै होगा कि जो ज्यादा काम करेगा उसको ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलेगी उस वक्त तक मजदूरों में उत्साह पैदा नहीं होगा और वह ज्यादा काम नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए अगर हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के साथ चलना चाहते हैं या उनको पकड़ना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि हम अपने मजदूरों के दिल में जोश पैदा करें। चाहे कोई खेती का काम करता हो, या किसी छोटे मोटे कारखाने में काम करता हो या जिला बोर्ड या म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड में काम करता हो हमें सब के लिए यह नियम बनाना चाहिए कि जो ज्यादा काम करेगा उसको ज्यादा मजदूरी दी जाएगी।

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस अमेंडिंग बिल पर चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा बातें तो जो कहीं गई हैं उन का सम्बन्ध है इस कानून पर बराबर अमल न होने से और जो बातें इस वक्त इस अमेंडिंग बिल की मारफत पेश की गई हैं, उन के बारे में बहुत कम चर्चा हुई है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने तो इतना भी कह दिया कि ये कानून सब कागजी हैं। अगर वह मानते हैं कि ये सब कानून कागजी हैं, तो फिर कागज क्यों बढ़ाया जाता है? छोड़ दीजिए उन को। एक साहब ने शिकायत की कि वेतन नहीं मिलता है। अगर वेतन नहीं मिलता है, तो पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट तो है। उस पर अमल होना चाहिए। यह भी कहा गया है कि वेतन बहुत कम

15.48 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the CHAIR]

मिलता है। अगर कम मिलता है, तो वह बेकानूनी बात है। जो मिनिमम वेज निश्चित हो चुका है, उस के अनुसार मिलना चाहिए। यह बात तो हम हमेशा कहा करते हैं कि सिर्फ कानून बना देने के काम करने वाले भाइयों को संतोष नहीं हो सकता। कानून पर बराबर अमल होना चाहिए। यह तो हमारी कोशिश रही है और होनी चाहिए। इस के लिए हम ने दफ्तर खोल रखे हैं, इंस्पेक्टर्ज नियुक्त किए हैं और उन्हें अपना काम करना चाहिए। कहीं उन के काम में कमजोरी आती हो, तो मेम्बर साहबान का जरूर यह हक है कि वे हम से कहें और हम हमेशा इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि जो कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में किया जा सके, वह करना चाहिए। मगर उतना ही काफी नहीं होता है। जरूरी यह भी है कि ट्रेड यूनियन संगठन भी मजबूत होना चाहिए, ताकि कानून पर बराबर अमल हो और वर्कर्ज को वह सब कुछ तरीके से मिलना चाहिए, जो कि कानून ने उन को दे रखा है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि बेगार ली जाती है। बेगार तो अपने संविधान ने बन्द कर रखी है और बेगार किसी से लेना नहीं चाहिए। वह ली नहीं जा सकती है। अगर कोई ले, तो यह कानून के विरुद्ध—विधान के विरुद्ध—अमल होगा और उस का बराबर मुकाबला करना चाहिए, कायदे ने यह हक दे रखा है। यहां खाली कह देने से कि बेगार नहीं लेनी चाहिए काम नहीं चलता है। जैसा कि मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं—और सब मेम्बर साहब मानते हैं—कि विधान में उस की मनाही की गई है, तो फिर उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए—कानूनी तौर से, जिस्मानी तौर से, हर तरह से उस का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारे हरिजन भाइयों का ताल्लुक है, जिन के सम्बन्ध में काफी जिक्र

हुआ है, हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति उन के साथ है और हम यह चाहते हैं, कोशिश करते हैं कि उनके हक उन को मिलें।

जहां तक डबल रेट—दुगने रेट—का सवाल है, जो घंटे निश्चित किए गए हैं, अगर उन घंटों के अलावा काम लिया जाये, तो डबल रेट दिया जाना चाहिए। इस में कोई बहस की गुंजाइश नहीं है। उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। हमारे सैंट्रल रूल्ज में भी यही है, सिवाय एग्रीकल्चर के बाकी के बारे में पेज ८ पर रूल २५वें में कहा गया है—

"in the case of any other scheduled employment at double the ordinary rate of wages".

सैंटर ने इस बात को मन्जूर किया है और अभी नहीं, १९५० में हमारा यह कायदा बना है। जहां तक स्टेट्स का सम्बन्ध है, इस पेमेंट आफ वेजिज स्कीम के तरीके ने यह मामला स्टेट्स के सुपुर्द कर दिया है। ज्यादातर स्टेट्स ने मिनिमम वेजिज निश्चित किए हैं—कहीं कहीं सवा और कहीं डेढ़। वहां कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वे उस को बढ़ायें और वे बढ़ा सकते हैं—उन के पास बढ़ाने की सत्ता है। वे कमेटी कर के बढ़ा सकते हैं।

जहां तक कि इस के अमल का ताल्लुक है, एक कमेटी भी है, जिस से मदद ली जाती है और देखा जाता है कि इन पर बराबर अमल होता है या नहीं।

यह भी जिक्र किया गया है कि औरत और मर्द के वेतन में फर्क है। उस का यह फैसला है—और हम भी यही चाहते हैं—कि जहां काम एक किस्म का हो, वहां औरतों और मर्दों के वेतन में किसी किस्म का फर्क न हो। यह बात कई दफा यहां कही जा चुकी है। मगर कहीं कहीं पर मिनिमम वेजिज कमेटीज जो हैं, वे इस बात का ख्याल रखती हैं कि अगर यह चीज कर दी गई, तो औरतों का काम कम हो जायगा, औरतें चली जायेंगी यानी जहां जहां वे काम करती हैं, वहां से वे हटा दी जायेंगी। वह चीज ख्याल में रख कर कमी फर्क कर देते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की पालिसी का सम्बन्ध है, यह स्पष्ट है और कई दफा स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है। इसमें किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को जरा भी शक नहीं करना चाहिए।

म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में जो काम करते हैं, उन कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वहां के कानून हैं।

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) लेकिन वहां के कानून बेकार है।

श्री आविद अली : मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वहां के कानून बेकार हैं, लेकिन अगर बेकार हैं, तो हम उन को कारामद नहीं कर सकते। यह हमारी शक्ति के बाहर है। उस के लिए प्रजामत होना चाहिए, मजदूरों का संगठन होना चाहिए। अगर वहां के कानून बेकार है तो उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए और उन को बाकार बनाना चाहिए। यहां इस किस्म की बातें कर देने से वे योगी-उप नहीं हो सकते।

मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि किसी एक खास काम करने वालों को अलग लेकर उन के लिए खास कायदे बनाये जायें म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में, यह सम्भव नहीं है। जो सब काम करते हैं, उन को ख्याल में रख कर कानून बनाए जाते हैं और उन कानूनों पर अमल भी होना चाहिए।

कानपुर के माननीय सदस्य ने यह जिक्र किया था कि नैनी में कुछ लोगों पर लाठी-चार्ज किया गया, क्योंकि वे स्ट्राइकर्ज थे। मालूम नहीं कब इन मित्रों को इस बात का यकीन आयगा कि स्ट्राइकर्ज पर कोई लाठी-चार्ज नहीं कर सकता—करना नहीं चाहता।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मगर होता है।

श्री आविद अली : गलत है। मैं नहीं मानता हूं। लाठी चार्ज दिल्ली में हुआ था जब देश-प्रेमियों ने कम्यूनिस्टों की मीटिंग रोकने के लिए एक प्रोसेशन निकाला था और कम्यूनिस्टों की मीटिंग में थोड़े से आदमी थे, जब कि हजारों उस को रोकना चाहते थे और पुलिस ने उन पर लाठी-चार्ज किया था। लाठी-चार्ज तो उन पर होता है, जो कि कानून के खिलाफ़ काम करते हैं, फिर चाहे वे कांग्रेस वाले हों, या बे-कांग्रेस वाले हों, कम्यूनिस्ट हों, या कोई हों। पुलिस का काम है कि कानून का अमल कराए और जो कानून तोड़ता है, उसके खिलाफ मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जाती है। नैनी में स्ट्राइकर्ज पर लाठी-चार्ज स्ट्राइक करने की वजह से नहीं किया गया था, बल्कि उन्होंने और चीजें की थीं, जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिएं, किसी भी सभ्य आदमी को और खासकर हिन्दुस्तानियों को। उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे काम किए थे, इस लिए कुछ जरूरी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ी।

जहां तक घरेलू कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्यों को यह मालूम है कि यह मामला पार्लियामेंट की इनफार्मल कन-सल्टेटिव कमेटी के सामने पेश किया गया था। उस में सब तरफ के मेम्बर साहबान हाजिर थे और वहां पर सर्व सम्मति से जो फैसला हुआ था, उस के अनुसार, मद्रास में जो इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेन्स हुई, उस में इस विषय को पेश किया गया। जो यहां फैसला हुआ था वह वहां भी हुआ और उस फैसले के अनुसार हम ने दिल्ली में एक दफ्तर खोला है, जहां पर, उन को जो सहायता देने का निश्चय किया गया था, उस को देने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। यह शुरू शुरू है। शुरू में जरा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता काम बढ़ता है, लेकिन जैसा निश्चय किया गया, वैसा अमल कर दिया गया है। जो फैसला हुआ है, उस में सब पार्टियों के लोग, ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के सब लोग सहमत थे। सर्व-सम्मति से वह फैसला हुआ है। जुलाई में वह फैसला हुआ था और अब हम दिसम्बर में हैं और उस पर अमल कर दिया गया है। इस अरसे में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं हो गई है कि उस फैसले को बदलने की जरूरत पैदा हो गई हो।

भोपाल वगैरह के बारे में एक बात यहां पूछी गई थी। जो जो पुरानी स्टेट्स के हिस्से बड़े हिस्सों में मिल गए हैं, कानून के लिहाज से जो कायदे वहां एक हिस्से में लागू थे, वे सब में लागू हो गए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश का जिक्र किया गया है। मैंने अभी इस रूल की पच्चीसवीं धारा का जिक्र किया। वह वहां अमल में आ गया है।

यह जो चीज आपके सामने पेश है इसके बारे में मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि दो एतराजात हैं। पहला तो यह है कि जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हम समझते हैं कि दुगना उनके ज्यादा काम के घंटों का वेतन मिलना चाहिए। इससे हम सहमत हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि जो भी घंटे काम के निश्चित किए गए हैं उनसे ज्यादा काम लिया जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि काम के जितने घंटे निश्चित हो गए हैं, उपने समय में ही काम खत्म कर दिया जाया करे। लेकिन अगर कभी मजबूरी हो, ज्यादा काम लेने की जरूरत हो तो उनको दुगना वेतन मिलना चाहिए। जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का सम्बन्ध है हम यह कायदा पास कर चुके हैं और यह अमल में आ रहा है। जहां पर यह अमल में नहीं आ रहा है और जिन स्थानों का माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है, उनके बारे में अगर हम सहायता देने की स्थिति में होंगे तो अवश्य सहायता देंगे। हम हर प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस सब चीज पर अमल हो। जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है और जिन की चर्चा यहां की गई है, उनके वहां होने वाली बेकायदगियों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया

है, उन तक हम आपके विचार पहुंचा देंगे और अपनी राय भी उनको हम दे देंगे।

एक और बात कही गई है जोकि मुश्किल है। इस अमेंडमेंट में यह रखा गया है कि पिछले दस साल से जो वेतन दिया जाता था उसका फिर से ख्याल किया जाए और उसमें कमोबेशी अगर कहीं मालूम हो तो उसको पूरा किया जाए। यह असम्भव चीज है। इसका हमें दुःख के साथ विरोध करना पड़ता है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे इस आश्वासन पर जोकि मैं दे चुका हूं कि जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम इस पर अमल करायेंगे, कहीं कमजोरी हो रही हो, तो उसको पूरी करेंगे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में कहीं कहीं जो कहा गया है, उन तक आपके ख्यालात पहुंचा देंगे और उनके बारे में अपने विचार भी पहुंचा देंगे, जहां तक रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट का ताल्लुक है, वह असम्भव चीज है यह आप भी मानेंगे, इस बिल को प्रेस नहीं करेंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि उनका जो हेतु इस बिल को रख कर चर्चा करने का था वह पूरा हो गया है और अब वह इसे वापिस ले लेंगे। जहां तक सर्क्युलेशन का सवाल है, वह तो पैदा ही नहीं होता और उसको हम मंजूर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री वाल्मीकी : सभानेत्री जी, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूं जिन्होंने कि इस वाद-विवाद में भाग लिया है और हृदय से उस मन्तव्य का समर्थन किया है जो मैंने इस मिनिमम वेजिज एमेंडमेंट बिल के अन्दर दिया है।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Please do not withdraw it.

श्री वाल्मीकी : न्यूनतम मजूरी विधेयक जो सन् १९४८ का है उसकी धारा १४ में यह एक साधारण सा एमेंडमेंट लाने का मेरा विचार सारे देश में घूमने के बाद हुआ। भंगी जांच समिति के सहारे सारे देश में जाने का अवसर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है। मैंने देखा है कि अभी भी ओवर-टाइम होता है, फक्ट्रीज के अन्दर भी, म्यूनिस्पैलिटीज के अन्दर भी, खेतों पर भी और कानून में व्यवस्था होते हुए भी उस बात को टाला जाता है और इस बात की ओर मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहा था।

यह ठीक है कि प्लांटेशन एक्ट है, फैक्ट्रीज एक्ट है, माइंज एक्ट है और शाप्स एंड कामर्शियल एस्टेबलिशमेंट्स एक्ट है और उनके अन्दर कुछ प्राविजंज हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि कहीं कहीं जैसा मैंने इस बिल पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि अब भी उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य के अन्दर, यूनियन टैरिटरीज के अन्दर और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों पर भी उन बातों पर अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है जिन का फक्ट्रीज और कारखानों से ताल्लुक है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि अगर इस दुगनी मजदूरी की मांग को ओवर-टाइम के लिए मान भी लिया जाए तो कोई ऐसा उद्योग आप नहीं देख सकते कि जिस के ऊपर कोई बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि अब भी अगर हम यह देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि मोटर एंड ट्रांस्पोर्ट के अन्दर लगे हुए दो लाख से ज्यादा कर्मी जो हैं, उनके ऊपर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और कानून के अन्दर कोई इस तरह का मैंशन नहीं है। यही नहीं बल्कि इस तरह के कारखानों में जो लोग काम करते हैं और कारखानों में ही नहीं बल्कि दफ्तरों के अन्दर भी कहीं कहीं इस तरह की केटगरीज हैं जिन को इतना काम करना पड़ता है कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं। मैं उन में से कुछ के नाम आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। पियन-कम-चौकीदार, स्वीपर-कम-चौकीदार और जो मजदूरों का कल्याण विभाग है, उसके अन्दर जो सुपरवाइजर्ज और वर्कर्ज

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

हैं उनको बहुत काम करना पड़ता है। यही नहीं म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के अन्दर, कारपोरेशंस के अन्दर, नोटिफाइड एरिया और टाउन एरिया कमेटीज के अन्दर और पायतों के अन्दर जो स्वीपर एंड स्कैवेंजर्ज, भंगी और सफाई मजदूर हैं, उनको बहुत ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है। स्वीपर-कम-चौकीदार या पीयन-कम-चौकीदार को आठ घंटे की ड्यूटी देनी होती है, लेकिन उनसे इससे कहीं अधिक काम लिया जाता है, रात को भी उनको अधिकतर काम करना पड़ता है और मैं कह सकता हूं कि बीस घंटे से भी अधिक उनसे काम लिया जाता है। इस तरह से हजारों आदमी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर तथा दूसरी जगहों पर मौजूद हैं, जिनको इतने घंटे ड्यूटी देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, उन्हें ओवर-टाइम नहीं दिया जाता, यह ही नहीं, बल्कि काम का क्षेत्र भी बड़ा होता है।

जो कल्याण विभाग में सुपरवाइजर होता है, उसके वेतन को अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह ८०) से स्टार्ट करता है लेकिन जो अधिकारी होता है या दूसरे वर्ग के सोशल-वर्कर होते हैं, उनको २०० से अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है। इन सुपरवाइजर्ज को आठ घण्टे से ज्यादा ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इसके अलावा जो मजदूरों की कालोनीज में जाकर, अलग अलग बस्तियों में जाकर उन्हें लोगों से कांटैक्ट (सम्पर्क) स्थापित करना पड़ता है, लोगों से एक तरह से मिलना होता है, उसमें कितना ही वक्त उनका लग जाता है। इस तरह से कितनी ही कैटेगरीज हैं, जिन पर इस ओवर-टाइम का प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह ठीक है कि ओवर टाइम के लिये डबल वेजिज की बात को आपने शैड्यूल्ड एम्पलायमेंटेंस के अदर माना है। लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अगर आप अमल के रूप में देखें, इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के रूप में देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उस पर उतना इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाता है जितना होना चाहिये और न हो रहा है। साथ ही साथ इस तरह से एरियर्ज भी मौजूद हैं और वे बढ़ते ही जाते हैं।

मैं मानता हूं कि आपका ध्यान उधर जाता है। लेकिन इस बिल में मैंने कहा था और अब भी कहता हूं कि मिनिमम वेजिज आप चाहते हैं और उसके लिये आपने कदम भी उठाए हैं और इस के लिये मैं आपकी प्रशंसा भी करता हूं। लेकिन जब तक आप स्वयं मिनिमम वेजिज के रेट मुकर्रर नहीं करते हैं, ठीक तरह से वेज पालिसी निर्धारित नहीं करते हैं, पालिसी को अमली रूप नहीं दे पाते हैं तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं है। इसका प्रभाव ओवर टाइम पर भी पड़ता है।

16 hrs.

यह ठीक है कि जहां तक औद्योगिक मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है उन पर उतना प्रभाव न पड़ता हो लेकिन म्यूनिसिपिल वर्कर्स पर, म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के अन्दर काम करने वाले लोगों के ऊपर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है और जरूरी बात है जिन जिन स्टेट्स के अन्दर इसके बारे में कानून मौजूद हैं और जहां जहां मजदूरों के साथ उदासीनता का बरताव किया जाता है और उनको टालने की कोशिश की जाती है, वहां पर ठीक तरह से इन पर अमल हो। इस हेतु मैंने इस बिल को यहां पेश करके आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था।

मैंने माननीय मंत्री महोदय के भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है और उसमें एक आशा की झलक भी दिखाई दी है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि कानून पर अमल करके वह झलक हमें दिखाई देनी चाहिये। आपने देखा है कि यहां जुलाई १९५७ में दिल्ली के अन्दर भी इस तरह का सफाई मजदूरों का एक आन्दोलन चला था और वह आन्दोलन न केवल देश के अन्दर ही नहीं, बल्कि संसार के मजदूर

के इतिहास में एक अपना स्थान रखता है। उस वक्त भी आप जानते हैं कि उन बेकसूरों पर गोली चली थी और बहुत सी बातें हुई थीं। अब भी चार पांच दिन हुए हैं पुरानी दिल्ली में जो कारपोरेशन है उसके दफ्तर के सामने भी मजदूरों ने प्रदर्शन किया था और उसमें ओवर-टाइम की बात थी। वह कहते थे कि हमारा ओवर टाइम करीब १० लाख रु० के बनता है। अगर १० लाख नहीं तो कुछ लाख तो बनता ही है। वह मजदूरों को नहीं मिल पाता है। क्यों नहीं मिल पाता है कि आपका कानून मदद नहीं करता है। मेरे एक साथी ने बताया और मैं भी इसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रूप में जो सण्डे की छुट्टियां हैं या और क्लोजिंग हालिडेज हैं उन पर भी सब को छुट्टी होती है लेकिन उन को काम करना पड़ता है। और इस छुट्टी के लिये कानून में किसी तरह का प्राविजन न होने की वजह से उनको ओवर टाइम नहीं मिल पाता है। यही नहीं, आप यह भी देखिये कि जब कोई महामहिम परम श्रेष्ठ विदेशी मेहमान या हमारे कोई मन्त्री आदि आते हैं तो म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के मजदूरों को काम करना पड़ता है, रात दिन जुट कर काम करना पड़ता है क्योंकि कानून के अन्दर उस की कोई मदद नहीं हो पाती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं आप इधर ध्यान दें। इससे आपको भंगी की दशा व काम का भान होगा कि उन्हें कितना ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है।

श्री आबिद अली : जरूर देंगे।

श्री वाल्मीकी : ठीक है, आप की तरफ से हमें आशा बंधती है। जहां तक इन सफाई मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है मैं जानता हूं कि आप की हमदर्दी उन की तरफ है। यह भी ठीक है कि जब पिछले दिनों यहां पर आन्दोलन हुआ था तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की हमदर्दी उनकी तरफ थी। हम लोग कभी भी इसे भूल नहीं सकते, हम हिन्दुस्तान के सफाई मजदूर और म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में काम करने वाले भंगी आदि। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि उनकी तरफ आज भी म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज का व्यवहार और कारपोरेशन्स का व्यवहार कुछ अनुदारतापूर्ण है, जिसके अन्दर कुछ अत्याचार की झलक आती है। मंत्री जी ने यहां पर "मुकाबला" शब्द कहा है कि वे इस अत्याचार का संगठन के साथ मुकाबला करें। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर इन मजदूरों का मुकाबला दूसरे मजदूरों से किया जाय तो सफाई मजदूर इस मुकाबले में कभी भी पीछे रहने वाले नहीं हैं। उसकी हिम्मत बढ़ती ही रही है और आगे भी बढ़ेगी। मैं सारे देश के अन्दर जाता हूं और इस तरह का अवसर हमारे अपने महान नेता पंडित पन्त और सहृदय नेता दातार जी जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं उनकी वजह से मिला है। उनके द्वारा भंगी जांच कमेटी कायम हुई है। उसके साथ सारे देश में जाने के कारण मैं कह सकता हूं कि उनको इस मामले में नेगलेक्ट करने की जो बात कही जाती है, उदासीनतापूर्ण व्यवहार की जो बात कही जाती है, वह सही है, । आज सारे देश के मजदूरों के साथ उनके मुकाबले की बात क्या कहते हैं ? आप सिर्फ मुकाबला करते हैं, उनकी मजदूरी का लेकिन अब वह दिन गये जब खलील खां फाक्ता उड़ाते थे और उनको दबाया जा सकता था।

श्री आबिद अली : खलील खां तो चले गये

श्री वाल्मीकी : आज बतलाया जाता है कि इन मजदूरों की जिम्मेदारी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर है। लेकिन मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आज भी उनको किस प्रकार एक स्थिति का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है और हर मजबूरी के रहते हुए भी वह हालत से टकरा सकते हैं :—

"अये मौजे हवादस बेकसों से दूर ही रहना,
शकिस्ता किश्तियां अक्सर उलझ पड़ती हैं तूफां से

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

यह बात ठीक है, कि ऐसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये हम तैयार हैं। मैं अपनी बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इन मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है इस बात को कबूल करना चाहियें :

"Provided that where no provision exists for the determination of overtime rate, it shall be double the ordinary rate of wages."

यह एक साधारण सी बात है। आज हमारी सरकार, जो समाजवादी सरकार है, समाजवादी ढांचे से दूर हट कर नहीं सट कर चलती है, और समाजवाद को सही तौर पर लाना चाहती है, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस साधारण सी बात में वह हमारी मदद नहीं करेगी।

मैं चाहता था, जैसा कि मेरे साथी श्री मोहन नायक जी ने संशोधन पेश किया है, कि इस बिल को सारे देश में राय जानने के लिये भेजा जाय क्योंकि इस का सारे देश पर, सारे देश के मजदूरों पर, प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं भी उन के इस कथन में कुछ व्यावहारिकता समझता हूं। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस के लिये मना कर दिया है, लेकिन मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि ११-१०-५८ के नोटिफिकेशन के बावजूद कि स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट इस तरह के रूल्स बनाते हुए म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स को भी ध्यान में रखेंगी और उन के लिये रूल्स बनायेंगी, बहुत सी यूनियन टेरिटरीज के अन्दर इस तरह के रूल्स नहीं हैं, यू० पी० के अन्दर नहीं हैं, बहुत सी और स्टेट्स के अन्दर नहीं हैं। इन मजदूरों को किसी तरह के रूल्स से सन्तोष नहीं होगा जब तक आप उन रूल्स को ओवररूल कर के मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट में आमूल परिवर्तन करने का बिल यहां न लायें। जब तक आप सही तौर पर संशोधन करने के लिये बिल नहीं लाते तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी इन मजदूरों की हालत को थोड़ा सा भी नहीं बदल सकता है।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ जाय जिन की मैं ने चर्चा की है। यहां पर बेगार की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि जिस तरह से हमारे इन मजदूरों से काम लिया जाता है वह एक प्रकार से बेगार ही है जब तक आप इस बात के लिए कोई संशोधन मंजूर नहीं करते, खास तौर से उन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए, तब तक यह बेगार चलती ही रहेगी। किस रूप में उन को बाहरी कानूनी सहायता होती है, उस को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है लेकिन कितने गरीब आदमी या मामूली मजदूर यह सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई अधिक बात कहूं लेकिन यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यहां पर यह साधारण सा संशोधन किया जाय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी उस की व्यावहारिकता को माना है। जहां तक वेज रेट का सवाल है, इस पालिसी को लाने का प्रश्न है, मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि एक परमेनेन्ट वेज फिक्सिंग मैशीनरी होनी चाहिए जो इधर देख सके। लेकिन अब तक इस तरह की मदद नहीं हो सकी है। यहां कमेटियां बनती हैं, मंत्री जी ने जिक्र किया कि कमेटियां हैं। लेकिन उन कमेटियों में इस तरह के आदमी होते हैं जिन का दिमाग फैक्ट्रीज के चारों तरफ ही चलता है पर म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स जो हैं, खेत में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, घरेलू मजदूर हैं, उन की तरफ नहीं जाता है। उन का कोच नेगलेक्ट होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई इस तरह की कमेटी है या कोई दूसरी कमेटी इस तरह की आप कायम करें तो उस में म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए, उस में म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स का भी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन

होना चाहिए । इस तरफ में आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक इम्प्लेमेन्टेशन एंड इन्फोर्समेंट का प्रश्न है, यह म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स के ओवर-टाइम की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं । मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूं कि जो आप की फैक्ट्रीज के इन्स्पेक्टर हैं या दूसरे इस तरह के अधिकारी हैं वह अभी भी जो मिल मालिक हैं उन के प्रभाव में आ जाते हैं । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि उन पर पहले से ज्यादा काम है और इसलिए भी वह इस काम को नहीं देख पाते हैं । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप इस तरह की एक अलग मशीनरी काम करें जो इस तरफ देख सके कि जो लोग ओवरटाइम करते हैं उन को उतना पैसा भी मिलना चाहिए और वह ठीक तरह से रजिस्टर में दर्ज भी होना चाहिए फैक्ट्रीज के अन्दर काम के जो घंटे लिखे जाते हैं वह कम लिखे जाते हैं । लिखा कुछ और जाता है और दिखाया और जाता है । मैं खास तौर पर कह सकता हूं कि हाथी के दांत खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के और होते हैं । जहां तक म्यूनिसिपैलिटिज का ताल्लुक है वहां जो इन गरीब मजदूरों पर दबाव चलता है उस दबाव में मजदूरों को ज्यादा घंटे काम करना पड़ता है लेकिन इस के लिए उन को कानूनी मदद बिलकुल प्राप्त नहीं होती । इस के लिए मैं आप को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, यह दोष नीचे से शुरू होता है और हल्के हल्के आप के पास भी आता है । यदि आप इस को स्वीकार करते हैं तो मैं इस बात को कोई विशेष तरह से नहीं कहना चाहता पर इतना जरूर है कि जब तक आप पूरी तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर इस के बारे में निगाह नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन से कोई खास उम्मीद नहीं । जब तक आप उन मजदूरों का जो कि सफाई के मजदूर हैं, ख्याल नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । जिस तरह से सेन्ट्रल एम्प्लायमेंट्स के अन्दर डेढ़ रेट पर डबल ओवर टाइम मिलता है उसी तरह से इन लोगों के लिए भी होनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक आप ने एरियर्स की ओर इशारा किया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लाखों के एरियर्स तो सभी जगह हैं और वह पे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । जहां तक व्यवहारिकता के साथ एक निश्चय पर आने का सम्बन्ध है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप एक सीमा निर्धारित करें और उस का उल्लंघन न करें । आप सीमा निर्धारित करते हुए सोचें कि अगर उन्होंने मेहनती तौर पर काम किया है तो उस का पैसा उन को मिलना चाहिये । आप इस में भी उन की मदद करें । इस में कोई व्यक्तिगत केस रखने की बात नहीं है, लेकिन सारे देश में इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है । जहां तक म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कारपोरेशन्स का ताल्लुक है इस पर बिलकुल अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है । इसलिए मैं ने इस की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाया था और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी आशा है जैसा कि उन्होंने यहां पर वादा किया है, और वह इस पर ध्यान देंगे । लेकिन जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि मेरा मकसद पूरा हो जाता है तो मेरा मकसद और मंतव्य तो उतना पूरा नहीं होता है लेकिन जैसा कि आपने कहा कि एक वायदा सा पूरा करने का इरादा नजर आता है तो मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि आप उसमें मदद करेंगे और आप खुद सोच समझ कर इस तरह का कोई एक बिल यहां पर लायेंगे और उसको पास करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे लेकिन जब तक सरकार इस तरह का कोई बिल नहीं लाती तब तक के लिए श्री मोहन नायक जी ने जो संशोधन दिया है कि इसको स्टेटस की राय जानने के लिए भेजा जाय, उसे कम से कम मानें ।

अब इसको स्टेटस की राय जानने के लिए भेजे जाने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक म्युनिसिपल वर्कर्स का ताल्लुक है, खेतिहर मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि छोटी छोटी स्टेटस हैं उनमें म्युनिसिपल और खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए मिनिमम वेज मुकर्रर की गई है लेकिन वे इस ओवरटाइम से बच जाती हैं क्योंकि उसका लॉ के अन्दर वेंशन नहीं है। इतवार की छुट्टी में भी उनको काम करना पड़ता है क्योंकि ला के अन्दर किसी तरह का प्राविजन और जिक्र नहीं है। इसलिए इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण वचन चाहता हूं कि वे इस बारे में अगर थोड़ा सा संकेत भर कर दें तो मुझे संतोष हो जायगा।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to withdraw his Bill?

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं ने जो अभी निवेदन किया और मैं समझता हूं कि सभानेत्री महोदया हिन्दी में कही गई मेरी बात को समझ गई होंगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय द्वारा उस ओर इशारा चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को राय के लिए भेजा जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री खुद यह महसूस करें कि उसके लिए कानून में आज कोई प्राविजन और जिक्र नहीं है और इसलिए उन सफाई मजदूरों पर दबाव पड़ता है और मैं उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से थोड़ा इशारा चाहता हूं और उसके मिलने पर मैं अपने इस बिल को वापिस लेने के लिए राजी हो जाऊंगा।

श्री आबिद अली : जनाब में फिर अर्ज कर दूं कि जहां तक कि हमारी सेन्ट्रल टैरीटरीज का सम्बन्ध है मेरा ख्याल है कि काफी जगह यह अमल में आ रहा है। जहां जहां अमल में नहीं आया होगा तो जो मैंने २५वीं धारा बताई वह जल्दी अमल में आयेगे। जहां तक स्टेटस गवर्नमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है तो जो बातें कही गई हैं उनको हम अपनी राय के साथ उनके पास भेज देंगे और गवर्नमेंट की जो यह पालिसी है कि ओवरटाइम काम के लिए दुगनी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए वह भी और आपने जो फरमाया है वह सब उन तक हम पहुंचा देंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आप कोई ऐसा कानून ला रहे हैं?

श्री आबिद अली : जी नहीं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या चीज ला रहे हैं वह समझ में नहीं आई? क्या कोई बिल या लेजिस्लेशन इसके लिए ला रहे हैं?

श्री आबिद अली : न ला रहे हैं और न लाने का इरादा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आपने जो उन्हें यकीन दिलाया मैं समझ नहीं सका कि वह क्या था?

श्री आबिद अली : मैं ने यह कहा कि हमारे जो मिनिमम वेजेज कानून के सम्बन्ध में रूल्ज हैं उनमें यह है कि डबल ओवरटाइम मिलना चाहिए। सेंट्रल टैरीटरीज में वह जहां अमल में नहीं है वहां जरूर अमल में आयेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to withdraw the Bill?

Shri Balmiki: Yes, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then I have to put the motion formally to the vote of the House, as per the rules.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

Those in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will kindly say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Ayes' have it.....

Shri Rane (Buldana): The 'Noes' have it. I demand a Division.

Mr. Chairman: Let the Division bell be rung. Shri Rane has demanded a Division.

Shri Ram Shankar Lal (Domaria Ganj): When there is no quorum, how can there be a Division?

श्री फीरोज गांधी (रायबरेली) : जब कोरम ही नहीं है तो बिना कोरम के डिवीजन कैसे हो सकता है। Without quorum, you cannot have a Division.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The basic thing is that there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The question has not been raised.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: As soon as the bell stops ringing, I will raise it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has only just now come into the House. Does the hon. Member still press his point about quorum?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes.

Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Yes, madam.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will have to order the quorum bell to be rung because what was rung was the division bell. Let the quorum bell be rung.

The entire House has to be adjourned now for lack of quorum.

The House do stand adjourned for lack of quorum.

16.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 14, 1959/Agrahayana 23, 1881 (Saka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
793.	Hydrogenated oils	4561—64
794.	Bridge on Rupnarain river	4565-66
795.	Ship building	4566—68
796.	Salandi Reservoir Project	4568-69
797.	C.H.S. Scheme for Civilian defence employees	4569—71
798.	Import of tractors for Punjab	4571—73
799.	Inaccessible Area Committee	4573—76
800.	Crimes on Railways	4576-77
801.	Murder of Police Official in train	4577—82
802.	Delay in recruitment of railwaymen	4582—85
803.	Rajasthan desert	4586—88
804.	Baraset-Basirhat Railway line	4588—90
805.	Marine Biological Research Unit at Ernakulam	4590-91
806.	Fish transport	4591—93
807.	Railway School, Ratlam	4593—95
810.	Multipurpose Development Plan in Madhya Pradesh	4595
811.	Cast Iron Sleepers	4596—98

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 4598—4649

S.Q. No.		
808.	Sleeping accommodation in Air-conditioned third class	4598
809.	Level crossing at Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi	4598-99
812.	Train accident at Manmad	4599—4600
813.	Dam on river Tista	4600
814.	Transport of iron ore	4600-01
815.	Tickets	4601-02
816.	Purchase of bran	4602
817.	Enquiry into acceptance of defective sleepers	4602-03
818.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	4603
819.	Utilisation of doctors	4603-04
820.	Bhimkund Project	4604

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
821.	Misappropriation of Railway funds	4604
822.	Rajkharswan-Gua line	4604-05
823.	Alarm chains on Railway	4605
824.	Boeing 707 plane for A.I.I.	4605
825.	Participation of labour in management of Hindustan Shipyard	4606
826.	Corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office	4607
U.S.Q. No.		
1283.	Jet Comet IV for A.I.I.	4607
1284.	Food storage godowns in Punjab	4607-08
1285.	Bridges at level crossings	4608
1286.	Price of hydrogenated oils	4608-09
1287.	Shahganj-Mau Section	4609
1288.	Wooden sleepers	4609-10
1289.	Cheque system in Post Offices in Delhi	4610
1290.	Raising of platforms	4610
1291.	Pathankot Station	4610-11
1292.	T. B. isolation beds in Punjab	4611
1293.	Ferozepur Division	4611-12
1294.	Fruit preservation industry in Punjab	4612
1295.	Provident Fund benefits for Madras Port Trust Workers	4612-13
1296.	Village Panchayat Road Scheme in Punjab	4613
1297.	Hospitals under Ministry of Health	4613
1298.	Regional and State Water Sewage Boards	4613-14
1299.	Telephone Tariff Revision Committee	4614
1300.	Damodar Valley Corporation Act	4614-15
1301.	Intermediate Port Development Committee	4615
1302.	Ware-houses in Punjab	4615-16
1303.	Radars at Gauhati Airport	4616
1304.	Rest houses at Konarak and Bhubaneswar	4616-17
1305.	Import of foodgrains	4617-18

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1306.	Jansan meals on N. Railway	4618
1307.	Chandigarh Railway terminus	4618-19
1308.	Timber from the Andamans	4619
1309.	Timber from the Andamans	4619-20
1310.	State Trading in Sugar	4620-21
1311.	N.E.S. C.D. Block in Delhi	4621
1312.	Seed Multiplication Farms in Himachal Pradesh	4621-22
1313.	'Hybrid Maize Trials' in Himachal Pradesh	4622-23
1314.	Aurangabad Airport	4623
1315.	Attachment of saloons during Puja rush	4624—26
1316.	Mail runners for Lahaul and Spiti valleys	4626
1317.	Railways losses due to floods	4626-27
1318.	Rabies	4627-28
1319.	Interim General Plan for Delhi	4628-29
1320.	Crop Insurance Scheme	4629
1321.	Bee-keeping	4630-31
1322.	Expansion in Postal Divisions in Punjab	4631
1323.	Research stations in Marine biology	4631-32
1324.	Oil sardines	4632-33
1325.	Inspection tours by Directors of Postal Services	4633-34
1326.	Central Research Institute, Kasauli	4634-35
1327.	Bogies on trains between Ernakulam and Trivandrum	4635
1328.	Chest Clinic at Agartala	4635
1329.	Development of fisheries in Tripura	4636-37
1330.	Huts near Vinoy Nagar Railway Station	4637
1331.	T.B. Patients in Himachal Pradesh	4637-38
1332.	Detention of trains	4638-39
1333.	Production of sugar, Khandsari and gur	4639-40
1334.	Roads for rural areas in Delhi	4640
1335.	Accident near Chhapi	4641
1336.	Oil tankers	4641-42
1337.	Thefts on Railways	4642
1338.	Loss of wheat	4642-43
1339.	Indian Peoples' Famine Trust	4643—45
1340.	National Highway No. 6	4645
1341	Power projects in Orissa	4646
1342.	Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture	4646
1343.	Electricity for Assam	4646-47
1344.	Slaughter houses in Union Territories	4647
1345.	Railway workshops	4647-48
1346.	Air accident	4648
1347.	Telephone communications between Imphal and Silchar	4648-49

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 4649—55

Mr. Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Khushwaqt Rai and Mohan Swarup regarding the treatment meted out to Shri Karam Singh by the Chinese authorities in view of the promises given by the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) that he would, later on, make a statement thereon.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 4655-56

A copy of the Report of an Enquiry into the Pace and Pattern of Market Arrivals of Foodgrains for 1958-59 Season.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4656

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 17th November, 1959 to supplementaries by Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray on Starred Question No. 43 regarding Fourth All-India Conference of Warehousemen.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (BUDGET), 1959-60 . . 4658—70

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1959-60 relating to Ministries of Defence, Finance, Community Development and Co-operation, Food and Agriculture, Steel, Mines and Fuel, and Transport and Communications was concluded and the demands were voted in full.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF RULE ADOPTED . 4670—72

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (*Shri Datar*) *moved that the* first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in it application to the motion for reference of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land *Reforms Bill, 1959* to a Joint Committee be suspended.

The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 4672—4709

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill be referred to a Joint Committee.

The consideration was not concluded.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. 4709

Fifty third Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . 4709-10, 4722-23

(1) The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (*Insertion of new section 14A and amendment of section*

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL INTRODUCED—*Contd.*

41) *by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.*

(2) The Indian Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (*Amendment of sections 12 and 15*) *by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.*

(3) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (*Amendment of sections 2 and 3*) *by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL—MOTION FOR INTRODUCTION NEGATIVED . 4710—20

The *Population Control Bill, 1959 by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEPUTY SPEAKER . . 4729

The Deputy Speaker announced that the statement regarding treatment meted out to Shri Karam Singh by the Chinese authorities would be made by the Prime Minister on Tuesday, the 15th instead of Monday, the 14 th December, 1959

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 4723—58

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (*Amendment of section 14*) *by Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki* was resumed the discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1959/ AGRAHAYANA 23, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further consideration of the motion to refer the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill to a Joint Committee and consideration and passing of the Indian Statistical Institute Bill.